

Gross Value at the Point of Production of Oil and Gas

Section

10. (Repealed).

11. (Repealed).

20. (Repealed).

21. Days of well operation.

25. (Repealed).

27. (Repealed).

30. (Repealed).

40. (Repealed).

45. (Repealed).

50. (Repealed).

52. (Repealed).

60. (Repealed).

70. (Repealed).

71. (Repealed).

80. (Repealed).

90. (Repealed).

100. (Repealed).

110. (Repealed).

115. (Repealed).

120. (Repealed).

122. (Repealed).

150. (Repealed).

151. Gross value of oil or gas at the point of production.

160. (Repealed).

161. Sales price for oil or gas.

163. Valuation of oil run through a North Slope field topping plant.

165. (Repealed).

167. (Deleted).

170. (Repealed).

171. Prevailing value for oil.

172. (Repealed).

173. Prevailing value for gas.

175. (Repealed).

180. Choice of methods for determining reasonable cost of transportation.

190. (Repealed).

191. Calculation of reasonable costs of transportation for oil or gas.

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195. Return on investment or cost of capital allowance to be used in calculation of reasonable costs of transportation for oil or gas, other than certain vessel transportation costs for oil or gas produced on or after January 1, 2003.

196. Cost of capital allowance to be used in calculation of reasonable costs of vessel transportation for oil or gas produced on or after January 1, 2003, other than certain costs pertaining to vessels placed in service before January 1, 1995.

15 AAC 55.010. Monthly production rate at the economic limit for oil or gas produced before 1/1/95

Repealed.

History: Eff. 7/1/77, Register 63; am 3/26/82, Register 81; am 1/1/95, Register 132; repealed 5/3/2007, Register 182

15 AAC 55.011. Determination of applicable tax rate for oil and monthly production rate at the economic limit for oil or gas produced on or after 1/1/95

Repealed.

History: Eff. 1/1/95, Register 132; repealed 5/3/2007, Register 182

15 AAC 55.020. Well days for oil or gas produced before 1/1/95

Repealed.

History: Eff. 7/1/77, Register 63; am 2/23/88, Register 105; am 1/1/95, Register 132; repealed 1/1/2000, Register 152

15 AAC 55.021. Days of well operation

(a) A producer that is also the operator of a lease or property from which oil or gas is produced during a month before January 1, 2012 shall, no later than the last day of the following month, submit to the department a detailed account of the individual well data showing the number of days and fractions of days that each well operated for the month. If the lease or property is within a unit participating area or includes a unit participating area, the well data must be reported for the unit participating area.

(b) Repealed 5/3/2007.

(c) A well is operating for purposes of this section when the well is yielding oil or gas that is considered to be produced under AS 43.55 and this chapter. An injection well, or a well yielding only gas that is not considered to be produced under 15 AAC 55.151(e), is not operating within the meaning of this section.

(d) Repealed 5/3/2007.

(e) Repealed 5/3/2007.

(f) A hole drilled or bored in the ground to produce oil or gas, or both, is a single well, regardless of how many completions or lateral extensions that hole contains; how many pools, formations, or zones are produced through that hole; or whether that hole produces both oil and gas.

(g) Repealed 5/3/2007.

(h) Repealed 5/3/2007.

(i) Repealed 1/1/2000.

History: Eff. 1/1/95, Register 132; am 1/1/2000, Register 152; am 1/1/2002, Register 160; am 5/3/2007, Register 182

Authority: AS 43.05.080

AS 43.55.110

AS 43.55.180

15 AAC 55.025. Computation of economic limit factor after 10 years of production for oil produced before January 1, 1989

Repealed.

History: Eff. 6/30/87, Register 103; am 1/1/95, Register 132; repealed 1/1/2000, Register 152

15 AAC 55.027. Use of common production facilities between leases or properties

Repealed.

History: Eff. 1/1/95, Register 132; repealed 5/3/2007, Register 182

15 AAC 55.030. Economic limit factor for casinghead gas produced before 1/1/95

Repealed.

History: Eff. 7/1/77, Register 63; am 11/25/77, Register 64; am 3/26/82, Register 81; am 1/1/95, Register 132; repealed 1/1/2000, Register 152

15 AAC 55.040. Interim taxation of gas well gas

Repealed.

History: Eff. 7/1/77, Register 63; repealed 1/1/95, Register 132

15 AAC 55.045. Economic limit factor for distillate or condensate produced before 1/1/95

Repealed.

History: Eff. 3/26/82, Register 81; am 1/1/95, Register 132; repealed 1/1/2000, Register 152

15 AAC 55.050. Gas run through a gas processing plant

Repealed.

History: Eff. 7/1/77, Register 63; am 11/25/77, Register 64; am 1/1/2000, Register 152; repealed 5/3/2007, Register 182

15 AAC 55.052. Reasonable allowance for processing gas in a gas processing plant and for transporting gas from its point of production to a gas processing plant

Repealed.

History: Eff. 1/1/2000, Register 152; repealed 5/3/2007, Register 182

15 AAC 55.060. Lease identification number

Repealed.

History: Eff. 1/2/71, Register 36; am 1/1/95, Register 132; repealed 5/3/2007, Register 182

15 AAC 55.070. Penalty for gas flared before 1/1/95

Repealed.

History: Eff. 7/1/77, Register 63; am 1/1/95, Register 132; repealed 1/1/2000, Register 152

15 AAC 55.071. Gas flared

Repealed.

History: Eff. 1/1/95, Register 132; am 1/1/2000, Register 152; am 1/1/2003, Register 164; repealed 5/3/2007, Register 182

15 AAC 55.080. Interest

Repealed.

History: Eff. 7/1/77, Register 63; am 1/1/95, Register 132; am 1/1/2000, Register 152; repealed 5/3/2007, Register 182

15 AAC 55.090. Significant digits in economic limit factors

Repealed.

History: Eff. 7/1/77, Register 63; am 11/25/77, Register 64; am 1/1/2002, Register 160; repealed 5/3/2007, Register 182

15 AAC 55.100. Average API gravity

Repealed.

History: Eff. 3/7/74, Register 49; am 6/28/74, Register 50; am 7/1/77, Register 63; repealed 5/3/2007, Register 182

15 AAC 55.110. Application of early development incentive credit against production tax

Repealed.

History: Eff. 12/24/75, Register 56; repealed 1/1/95, Register 132

15 AAC 55.115. Accounting for shrinkage when oil and NGLs are commingled

Repealed.

History: Eff. 1/1/2000, Register 152; repealed 5/3/2007, Register 182

15 AAC 55.120. Payment and reporting procedures

Repealed 9/15/82.

15 AAC 55.122. Supplemental submissions

Repealed.

History: Eff. 1/1/95, Register 132; am 1/1/2000, Register 152; repealed 5/3/2007, Register 182

15 AAC 55.150. Valuation of oil or gas produced before 1/1/95

Repealed.

History: Eff. 1/6/80, Register 73; am 5/21/81, Register 78; am 1/1/95, Register 132; repealed 1/1/2000, Register 152

15 AAC 55.151. Gross value of oil or gas at the point of production

(a) Except as otherwise provided in 15 AAC 55.163, this section applies to all oil and gas produced in the state on a lease or property, regardless of whether the oil or gas is

removed from the lease or property, less any oil or gas the ownership of or right to which is exempt from state taxation.

(b) The gross value at the point of production for a producer's oil or gas must be calculated as follows:

(1) a destination value must be determined for the oil or gas; the destination value is the sales price under 15 AAC [55.161](#) unless (c) or (d) of this section applies, in which case the destination value is the prevailing value under 15 AAC [55.171](#) or 15 AAC [55.173](#), as applicable;

(2) the producer's reasonable costs of transportation under 15 AAC [55.180](#) and 15 AAC [55.191](#) must be subtracted from the destination value determined under (1) of this subsection; reasonable costs of transportation are calculated from the point of production of the oil or gas to its sales delivery point, or if different, to a point where prevailing value is calculated under 15 AAC [55.171](#) or 15 AAC [55.173](#);

(3) if oils of different qualities are commingled, the value calculated under (2) of this subsection must be adjusted for any consideration paid or received for quality differentials, regardless of whether prescribed by a filed tariff.

(c) The prevailing value under 15 AAC [55.171](#) or 15 AAC [55.173](#) must be used in determining the gross value at the point of production for a producer's oil or gas if

(1) the producer's oil or gas is refined, used as fuel or petrochemical feedstock, or otherwise consumed at a refinery or plant owned by the producer, or the oil or gas is transferred from the producer in other than an arm's-length, third party transaction;

(2) the prevailing value for the producer's gas under 15 AAC [55.173](#) exceeds the sales price for that gas under 15 AAC [55.161](#); or

(3) the prevailing value for the producer's oil under 15 AAC [55.171](#), plus the actual costs incurred to transport the oil from the point where prevailing value is calculated to the sales delivery point, exceeds the sales price under 15 AAC [55.161](#) by more than \$.15 per barrel.

(d) The department may apply prevailing value if the circumstances relating to the disposition of the producer's oil or gas show fraud or an intent to evade taxes.

(e) For purposes of [AS 43.55](#) and this chapter, production of oil or gas does not include

(1) oil or gas used in production operations on a lease or property in the state by the producer;

(2) gas flared, released, or allowed to escape in amounts authorized by the Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission;

(3) oil or gas injected by the producer into a reservoir on a lease or property in the state in the course of operations for purposes of repressuring, including enhanced recovery, but not including storage;

(4) oil or gas on which production tax has been previously paid;

(5) oil or gas sold or otherwise transferred by the producer to another producer of oil or gas in the state for use in a manner described in (1) or (3) of this subsection, if

(A) the producer of the oil or gas

(i) obtains an affidavit from the purchaser or transferee certifying under penalty of perjury that the oil or gas was used in the past year for a purpose described in (1) or (3) of this subsection; and

(ii) on March 31 of each year files with the department the affidavit obtained under (i) of this subparagraph together with the producer's statement described in [AS 43.55.030](#) (a); and

(B) the oil or gas is actually used in a manner described in (1) or (3) of this subsection.

(f) Oil or gas deemed not to be produced under (e)(3) or (5) of this section is subject to tax on the basis of prevailing conditions at the time, and for the lease or property from which, the oil or gas is ultimately produced.

(g) If a producer transfers oil to a third party for purposes of operational necessity or convenience in what otherwise would be a bona fide, arm's-length exchange but for the fact that at the time of the particular transfer the producer expects to receive a like amount of similar quality oil produced in the state from that third party, the transfer to a third party and the transfer from the third party are disregarded and the oil is treated as if it had remained in the possession of the original transferring producer until final disposition of that oil. If the transfers under that exchange are made at different locations, the location differential paid by a producer is treated as a transportation cost and the location differential received by a producer is treated as a reimbursement of a transportation cost.

History: Eff. 1/1/95, Register 132; am 1/1/2000, Register 152; am 1/1/2002, Register 160; am 1/1/2003, Register 164; am 5/3/2007, Register 182

Authority: [AS 43.05.080](#)

[AS 43.55.020](#)

[AS 43.55.110](#)

[AS 43.55.150](#)

AS 43.55.900

15 AAC 55.160. Sales price for oil or gas produced before 1/1/95

Repealed.

History: Eff. 1/6/80, Register 73; am 1/1/95, Register 132; repealed 1/1/2000, Register 152

15 AAC 55.161. Sales price for oil or gas

(a) For purposes of this chapter, the sales price for oil or gas is the cash value of the full consideration being given in receipt for oil or gas transferred from a producer in an arm's-length, third party transaction.

(b) Repealed 1/1/2000.

(c) In an exchange, the cash value for purposes of (a) of this section of the crude received in the exchange is

(1) the average spot price of the crude received that is published during the month that corresponds most closely to the pricing period identified in the contract for the crude received, if the crude received is priced by reference to a crude other than ANS and a pricing period is identified in the contract; or

(2) the average spot price of the crude received that is published during the month of delivery of the crude received, if the crude received is priced by reference to ANS or if a pricing period is not identified in the contract.

(d) If oil or gas is sold under a contract that contains a provision for reimbursing the producer for all or any part of the production taxes paid by the producer for that oil or gas, full consideration for purposes of (a) of this section includes the amount of the tax reimbursement received by the producer.

History: Eff. 1/1/95, Register 132; am 1/1/2000, Register 152; am 1/1/2003, Register 164

Authority: AS 43.05.080

AS 43.55.020

AS 43.55.110

AS 43.55.150

15 AAC 55.163. Valuation of oil run through a North Slope field topping plant

(a) This section applies to oil run through a field topping plant in the Alaska North Slope area that is not returned and blended back into a production stream upstream of a point of production for oil.

(b) The gross value per barrel at the point of production for the oil is the prevailing value for that month determined under 15 AAC 55.171(g) multiplied by 1.2.

(c) The gross value determined under this section includes and is in place of the value of all pertinent cash receipts and disbursements between the owners of a field topping plant and the working interest owners of the oil run through the field topping plant.

History: Eff. 1/1/2003, Register 164

Authority: AS 43.05.080

AS 43.55.011

AS 43.55.020

AS 43.55.030

AS 43.55.040

AS 43.55.150

AS 43.55.190

15 AAC 55.165. Estimated payment of taxes based on market value for oil produced before 1/1/95

Repealed.

History: Eff. 9/1/84, Register 91; am 10/10/90, Register 116; am 2/14/91, Register 117; am 1/1/95, Register 132; repealed 1/1/2000, Register 152

15 AAC 55.167. Transition rule for payment of estimated tax for third quarter 1990

Deleted.

History: Eff. 2/14/91, Register 117; deleted as of 1/2000, Register 152

Editor's note: As of Register 152 (January 2000), the regulations attorney deleted 15 AAC 55.167, a transitional provision, as obsolete.

15 AAC 55.170. Prevailing value for oil produced before 1/1/95

Repealed.

History: Eff. 1/6/80, Register 73; am 5/21/81, Register 78; am 9/1/84, Register 91; am 1/1/95, Register 132; repealed 1/1/2000, Register 152

15 AAC 55.171. Prevailing value for oil

(a) The prevailing value for oil produced in the Alaska North Slope area ("ANS") and delivered to the United States West Coast, including Hawaii, is

(1) for oil transferred by the producer in an arm's-length, third party sale, the average spot price for ANS at the United States West Coast during the month that is referenced in the sales contract pricing provision; if more than one month is referenced in the sales contract pricing provision, the month with more daily spot price reports that fall within the contract price reference period must be used; in the case of an equal number of spot price reports, the month closer to the month of production must be used; if the sales contract has no price reference period, the prevailing value determined under (3) of this subsection must be used;

(2) for oil transferred by the producer in an arm's-length, third party exchange, the average spot price for ANS at the United States West Coast during the same month that is applied under 15 AAC 55.161(c) to the crude received in the exchange; if the department cannot determine the month in which the crude was received, the prevailing value determined under (3) of this subsection must be used; or

(3) for other oil, including oil that is refined, used as fuel or petrochemical feedstock, or otherwise consumed at a refinery or plant owned by the producer, the average spot price for ANS at the United States West Coast during the month of delivery of that oil.

(b) Repealed 1/1/2000.

(c) Repealed 1/1/2000.

(d) Repealed 1/1/2000.

(e) Repealed 1/1/2000.

(f) The prevailing value for ANS sold in the state at tidewater or delivered to coastal refineries in the state is the prevailing value determined in (a) of this section minus the volume-weighted average location differential between the Port of Valdez and the United States West Coast provided for under contracts for the sale of ANS delivered in the state during the previous calendar year. The department will calculate the annual volume-weighted average location differential by analyzing contracts entered into during the 18-month period ending November 30 of the previous calendar year for the sale of producers' ANS delivered in the state. The department will use contracts that it has received from producers by January 15 of the current calendar year. The department will

calculate the location differential and the number of barrels delivered under each contract. The differential for each contract will be multiplied by the total number of barrels delivered under that contract. The resulting totals for all contracts will be added together, and that sum will be divided by the total number of barrels delivered under all of the contracts. The resulting location differential is a per-barrel amount. The department will provide notice to the producers of the amount of the location differential no later than February 10 each year.

(g) The prevailing value for ANS sold at Trans Alaska Pipeline System ("TAPS") pump station number one or sold at the entrance to a publicly regulated pipeline other than TAPS is the prevailing value determined in (f) of this section minus the carrier ownership-weighted average of all applicable publicly filed pipeline tariffs and the quality bank differentials, not including the TAPS Valdez Marine Terminal Quality Bank, for oil produced from the relevant lease or property and transported between the location of sale and the TAPS terminal in Valdez. If a carrier has more than one applicable publicly filed pipeline tariff, the lowest tariff filed by that carrier must be used in calculating the carrier ownership-weighted average.

(h) The prevailing value for ANS delivered to an inland refinery in the state is the prevailing value as determined in (f) of this section, minus the carrier ownership-weighted average of all applicable TAPS tariffs and the quality bank differentials, not including the TAPS Valdez Marine Terminal Quality Bank, for oil transported between TAPS pump station number one and the TAPS terminal in Valdez, plus the carrier ownership-weighted average of all applicable publicly filed pipeline tariffs and the per-barrel quality bank adjustments for oil transported between TAPS pump station number one and the refinery. If a carrier has more than one applicable publicly filed pipeline tariff, the lowest tariff filed by that carrier must be used in calculating the carrier ownership-weighted average.

(i) Repealed 1/1/2004.

(j) Repealed 1/1/2004.

(k) The prevailing value for oil produced in the state and delivered to a location other than those specified in (a) or (f) - (j) of this section is the value of comparable crudes delivered to the same market, as adjusted for quality and location and measured by indices of current market value.

(l) Repealed 1/1/2000.

(m) For purposes of this section, the average spot price for ANS at the United States West Coast during a month is the average of the monthly average assessments for the month by *Platt's Oilgram Price Report*, Dow Jones Energy Service, and Reuters online data providing service, calculated to three decimal places using the automatic convention in the rounding command or function in commercially available software. If *Platt's Oilgram Price Report*, Dow Jones Energy Service, or Reuters online data providing

service ceases to report daily assessments for ANS at the United States West Coast, the average spot price for ANS at the United States West Coast is the average of the monthly average assessments by all remaining reporting services. In this subsection, a monthly average assessment for a month is the average of the midpoints between a reporting service's high and low closing assessments for ANS at the United States West Coast for all days during the month for which closing assessments are reported.

(n) Repealed 1/1/2000.

History: Eff. 1/1/95, Register 132; am 1/1/2000, Register 152; am 11/1/2000, Register 156; am 1/1/2002, Register 160; am 1/1/2003, Register 164; am 1/1/2004, Register 168; am 5/3/2007, Register 182

Authority: [AS 43.05.080](#)

[AS 43.55.020](#)

[AS 43.55.110](#)

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15 AAC 55.172. Prevailing value for gas produced before 1/1/95

Repealed.

History: Eff. 5/21/81, Register 78; am 1/1/95, Register 132; repealed 1/1/2000, Register 152

15 AAC 55.173. Prevailing value for gas

(a) For gas delivered in the Alaska North Slope area, the prevailing value per Mcf is 10 percent of the prevailing value per barrel that would be determined under 15 AAC [55.171\(g\)](#) for oil that is produced from the lease or property from which the gas is produced and that is sold at the entrance to the publicly regulated oil pipeline serving that lease or property. If during the month that the gas is delivered oil is not produced from that lease or property and delivered into a publicly regulated oil pipeline serving that lease or property, the prevailing value calculation must be made with respect to the nearest lease or property from which oil is produced and delivered that month into a publicly regulated oil pipeline.

(b) For gas delivered in the Cook Inlet area during a calendar quarter, the prevailing value is the weighted average price of significant sales of gas from producers of gas to publicly

regulated utilities in the Cook Inlet area for the three month period ending one month before the end of the previous calendar quarter. The department will publish on the 15th day of each calendar quarter the prevailing value for that quarter. For purposes of this subsection, "significant sales" means sales of 10,000 Mcf per month or more.

(c) For gas delivered in a foreign market, the prevailing value for the month of production of that gas is the weighted average sales price of all gas from the state sold in arm's-length, third party transactions in the month of delivery in the same market.

(d) For gas delivered in the United States outside the state, the prevailing value for the month of production of that gas is the weighted average sales price of all gas from the state sold in arm's-length, third party transactions in the month of delivery in the same market.

(e) Repealed 5/3/2007.

(f) Repealed 5/3/2007.

(g) A producer that sells gas in the Cook Inlet area or outside the state shall, at the time the producer files a production tax return, file a copy of the sales invoice for each transaction for the month covered by the return and a copy of any contract for the transactions that the producer enters into during the month covered by the return.

(h) Repealed 1/1/2000.

History: Eff. 1/1/95, Register 132; am 1/1/2000, Register 152; am 1/1/2003, Register 164; am 5/3/2007, Register 182

Authority: [AS 43.05.080](#)

[AS 43.55.020](#)

[AS 43.55.030](#)

[AS 43.55.040](#)

[AS 43.55.110](#)

15 AAC 55.175. Allocation of value between oil and NGLs

Repealed.

History: Eff. 1/1/2000, Register 152; am 1/1/2003, Register 164; repealed 3/5/2007, Register 182

15 AAC 55.180. Choice of methods for determining reasonable cost of transportation

(a) Except as provided in (b) of this section, the reasonable cost of transportation is the actual cost of transportation as determined in 15 AAC 55.191(a) and (b), if the actual costs incurred are ordinary and necessary transportation expenses.

(b) The reasonable cost of transportation is the fair market value as defined in 15 AAC 55.191(h) if all of the following conditions exist:

- (1) the parties to the transportation of oil or gas are affiliated;
- (2) the contract for the transportation of oil or gas is not an arm's-length transaction or is not representative of the market value of the transportation; and
- (3) the method of transportation of oil or gas is not reasonable in view of existing alternative methods of transportation.

History: Eff. 1/6/80, Register 73; am 1/1/95, Register 132; am 1/1/2000, Register 152

Authority: AS 43.05.080

AS 43.55.020

AS 43.55.110

AS 43.55.150

15 AAC 55.190. Calculation of reasonable costs of transportation for oil or gas produced before 1/1/95

Repealed.

History: Eff. 1/6/80, Register 73; am 5/21/81, Register 78; am 1/1/95, Register 132; repealed 1/1/2000, Register 152

15 AAC 55.191. Calculation of reasonable costs of transportation for oil or gas

(a) Reasonable costs of transportation are the ordinary and necessary costs incurred to transport the oil or gas from the point of production to the sales delivery point or, if gas has been run through a gas processing plant, from the plant to the sales delivery point.

(b) Actual costs of transportation allowable for purposes of 15 AAC 55.180(a) are

- (1) if transportation of oil or gas is by a regulated carrier, the tariff that is on file with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or other regulatory agency having jurisdiction,

and that is applicable to that transportation of the oil or gas by the carrier, from the point where that oil or gas is tendered into the facilities of the carrier to the point where it is delivered from the facilities of the carrier;

(2) if transportation of oil is by a vessel that is not owned or effectively owned, in whole or in part, by the producer of that oil

(A) for a single voyage charter, the total costs under the charter for that vessel, plus any voyage and port costs as provided in (j) of this section if those voyage and port costs are incurred for that transportation during the term of the charter, are not included in the charter fee, and are borne by the producer, plus the positioning costs, if any, borne by the producer for that vessel;

(B) for a consecutive voyage charter or a time charter, the total costs under the charter for that vessel, plus any voyage and port costs as provided in (j) of this section if those voyage and port costs are incurred for that transportation during the term of the charter, are not included in the charter fee, and are borne by the producer, plus the positioning cost, if any, borne by the producer for that vessel; the positioning cost must be amortized over the lesser of 36 months or the term of the charter in the case of a time charter, and amortized on the basis of the number of voyages in the case of a consecutive voyage charter; or

(C) for a contract of affreightment, the total costs under the contract, plus any voyage and port costs as provided in (j) of this section if those voyage and port costs are incurred for that transportation during the contract of affreightment, are not included in the charter fee, and are borne by the producer, plus any positioning costs not included in that fee that are incurred with respect to that transportation during the contract of affreightment and that are borne by the producer;

(3) if transportation of oil is by a vessel that is owned or effectively owned, in whole or in part, by the producer of that oil, the producer's actual cost for that transportation, which is the sum of

(A) voyage and port costs incurred with respect to that transportation, as provided in (j) of this section;

(B) the positioning cost, amortized over 36 months, for that vessel;

(C) depreciation of the vessel as calculated by the producer for financial accounting purposes and used for reporting income and expenses to shareholders and owners, or as provided in 15 AAC [55.195\(a\)](#), (b), (c), (f), or (h) or 15 AAC [55.196](#), as applicable; and

(D) an amount that, when added to the amount of depreciation allowed under (C) of this paragraph, will provide a reasonable return on the acquisition cost, as provided in 15 AAC [55.195\(a\)](#), of the vessel over its expected useful life as used for financial accounting purposes and used for reporting income and expenses to shareholders and

owners, or on the adjusted shipyard cost or invested capital as provided in 15 AAC [55.195\(b\)](#) , (c), (f), or (h) or 15 AAC [55.196](#), as applicable;

(4) in the case of transportation of gas as liquefied natural gas (LNG),

(A) if not all of the LNG transportation facilities are subject to tariff regulations of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or another federal agency, a state, territory, or possession of the United States, or a foreign nation, and if the producer does not own or effectively own, in whole or in part, the LNG transportation facility, the amount charged to the producer for that LNG transportation;

(B) if the producer owns or effectively owns, in whole or in part, the LNG transportation facility, the producer's actual cost for that transportation, which is the sum of

(i) the direct operating costs of the LNG transportation facility incurred with respect to the producer's gas; for an LNG tanker, direct operating costs consist of the tanker's voyage and port costs as provided in (j) of this section;

(ii) the positioning cost, amortized over 36 months, in the case of an LNG tanker;

(iii) depreciation of the LNG transportation facility as calculated by the producer for financial accounting purposes and used for reporting income and expenses to shareholders and owners, or as provided in 15 AAC [55.195\(a\)](#) , (b), (c), or (d), as applicable;

(iv) an amount that, when added to the amount of depreciation allowed under (iii) of this subparagraph, will provide a reasonable return on the acquisition cost, as provided in 15 AAC [55.195\(a\)](#) , (b), (c), or (d), as applicable, of the LNG transportation facility over its expected useful life as used for financial accounting purposes and used for reporting income and expenses to shareholders and owners, or on the adjusted shipyard cost as provided in 15 AAC [55.195\(a\)](#) , (b), (c), or (d), as applicable;

(5) if transportation of oil or gas is by a nonregulated pipeline facility that is not owned or effectively owned, in whole or in part, by the producer of that oil or gas, the transportation fee specified in the contract plus any other costs not included in the fee with respect to that transportation that are borne by the producer;

(6) repealed 5/3/2007;

(7) repealed 5/3/2007; or

(8) if transportation of oil or gas is by a nonregulated pipeline facility that is owned or effectively owned, in whole or in part, by the producer of that oil or gas, the sum of the following, allocated to that oil or gas in the proportion that the volume of that oil or gas bears to the total volume of fluids transported by the pipeline:

(A) a cost of capital allowance that includes depreciation and a return on investment, as provided in 15 AAC 55.195(d) ;

(B) the reasonable operating and maintenance costs for the pipeline facility, which are determined by multiplying the projected actual annual amount of direct operating and maintenance costs for the pipeline facility by 112 percent; for purposes of this subparagraph, direct operating and maintenance costs are only those costs necessary to physically operate and maintain the pipeline facility;

(C) ad valorem taxes associated with the pipeline facility.

(c) Repealed 1/1/2000.

(d) Repealed 1/1/2000.

(e) Repealed 1/1/2000.

(f) Repealed 1/1/2000.

(g) Repealed 1/1/2000.

(h) Reasonable cost of transportation under 15 AAC 55.180(b) is fair market value. Fair market value of transportation is determined

(1) for shipments of oil, on the basis of third-party charters (that is, time charters in which the producer does not own or effectively own the vessel in whole or in part) of one year or more which are reported to the department for like vessels, plus regulated transportation costs under (b)(1) of this section; two vessels will be considered like vessels if the difference between them in tonnage is less than 10,000 dead-weight tons and if they are both

(A) Jones Act vessels (46 U.S.C. App. 808 and 883);

(B) Construction-Differential Subsidy ("CDS") vessels (46 U.S.C. App. 1151 - 1161);

(C) Operating-Differential Subsidy ("ODS") vessels (46 U.S.C. App. 1171 - 1185);

(D) CDS and ODS vessels; or

(E) vessels that do not meet the qualifications of (A) - (D) of this paragraph; or

(2) for shipments of gas as LNG, on the basis of third party charters or leases (that is, time charters or leases in which the producer does not own or effectively own, in whole or in part, the LNG transportation facility in question) of three years or more that are reported to the department for like LNG transportation facilities, plus regulated transportation costs under (b)(1) of this section.

(i) If a producer sells its oil or gas to a third party in what would otherwise be a bona fide, arm's-length sale but at the time of the sale the producer expects to repurchase that oil or gas at a subsequent time and place, then that sale to the third party and the repurchase from the third party, when it occurs, must be disregarded and the oil or gas subject to that sale must be regarded as if it had remained the producer's own oil or gas throughout the time between that sale and repurchase. In determining the value at the point of production in such a case, the reasonable cost of transportation between the point of sale for that sale and the point of repurchase must be determined as if the producer were the shipper. This subsection does not apply if the producer's expected repurchase does not in fact occur.

(j) For purposes of this section, allowable voyage and port costs for a vessel do not include losses, damages, or expenses incurred in connection with an oil discharge except as provided in this subsection, and do not include taxes or fees on the receipt of oil or LNG at a marine terminal from a vessel. Allowable voyage and port costs for a vessel or LNG tanker are costs actually incurred for the following purposes:

(1) fuel for the vessel or LNG tanker while in port and at sea not to exceed the actual cost if purchased from a third party, or if the fuel is not purchased from a third party, the spot market price of comparable fuel as reported in Platt's Oilgram Price Report at the time of the fuel purchase for the market nearest the point of refueling, plus related allowable fuel taxes and handling charges;

(2) stores and provisions for the vessel or LNG tanker and its captain and crew

(3) wages and benefits of the vessel's or LNG tanker's captain and crew;

(4) routine maintenance;

(5) drydocking costs, expensed in the year paid;

(6) port and dock fees;

(7) repealed 1/1/2002;

(8) demurrage;

(9) tug and pilotage fees;

(10) marine agents' fees in port;

(11) lightering;

(12) transshipment charges;

(13) customs fees and duties;

(14) taxes incurred due to the ownership and operation of the vessel or LNG tanker, except for income taxes and other taxes (including certain franchise taxes) measured by income;

(15) regular and customary gratuities that are also legal;

(16) insurance premiums actually paid to third-party insurers;

(17) minor cargo losses or measuring differentials not to exceed .0025 of the oil transported, determined on an annual basis for each vessel;

(18) loading and unloading inspection fees;

(19) Panama Canal transit fees;

(20) a reasonable management fee for operating vessels or LNG tankers; this fee is set at six percent of the allowable costs set out in (1) - (3) of this subsection; this set fee covers all general and administrative costs related to vessel operations, including all costs for accounting services, clerical services, administrative services, secretarial services, data processing services, legal services, corporate and operations management, overhead pass-throughs, facility costs and depreciation, corporate planning, risk management, environmental planning and risk evaluation, public affairs, governmental affairs, political affairs, dues and subscriptions other than dues allowable under (22) of this subsection, long-range scheduling, and long-range planning; additional deductions will not be allowed for these costs;

(21) other costs directly associated with the operation or maintenance of the vessel or LNG tanker, including costs for port services and operations, cargo scheduling and planning, fleet staffing, fleet scheduling, fleet staff training, fleet safety, engineering for repair, engineering for maintenance, engineering for drydocking, quality assurance for vessel operations, communication systems, navigation systems, United States Coast Guard certifications, and utility services; these costs include costs for personnel performing the functions listed and the first level of supervision of these personnel;

(22) costs incurred in transportation of oil to comply with 33 U.S.C. 2701 - 2761 (Oil Pollution Act of 1990), [AS 46.04](#), and applicable laws of this or any other state or political subdivision requiring equipment and personnel to be in place for spill prevention and response to spills from vessels; those costs must have not been incorporated into a pipeline tariff, but must have been incurred as an actual cost in the transportation of oil produced in the state; and

(23) costs of containing and cleaning up cargo lost in a discharge, unless the discharge is a catastrophic oil discharge under [AS 46.04.900](#) .

(k) For purposes of this section, a producer "effectively owns" a vessel, LNG transportation facility, or nonregulated pipeline facility if the vessel, LNG transportation facility, or nonregulated pipeline facility

(1) is owned by another person comprising part of a consolidated business in which the producer is also a part;

(2) is the subject of a lease that qualifies as a capital lease under generally accepted accounting principles, in which the producer or another person comprising part of a consolidated business in which the producer is also a part, is the lessee;

(3) was built to the account of the producer, or of another person comprising part of a consolidated business in which the producer is also a part, was sold and was chartered or leased back by the producer, or by another person comprising part of a consolidated business in which the producer is also a part, all in a simultaneous transaction, and is on a term charter or lease for a period of 15 years or longer to the producer, or to another person comprising part of a consolidated business in which the producer is also a part; or

(4) in the case of a vessel for which a cost of capital allowance is allowed under 15 AAC 55.196, is treated as owned by the producer, or by another person comprising part of a consolidated business in which the producer is also a part, in a federal income tax return filed by or on behalf of the producer, or by or on behalf of another person comprising part of a consolidated business in which the producer is also a part.

(l) For purposes of this section, the "positioning cost" for a vessel or LNG tanker includes the costs borne by the producer for placing that vessel or LNG tanker into position before the vessel's or LNG tanker's first voyage in service for that producer.

(m) The third-party nature of an agreement between a producer and a third-party carrier regarding transportation costs is not affected during the term of that agreement by a subsequent consolidation of that producer and carrier into a consolidated business, if, at the time they entered into that agreement, neither the producer nor the carrier exercised directly or indirectly any control over the business affairs of the other.

(n) The producer's actual marine transportation cost, as otherwise determined under this section, for a producer that transports oil produced in the state on behalf of a non-affiliated party through a charter, contract of affreightment, sublease, or other arrangement, in addition to the producer's own oil produced in the state, includes the cost of transporting that non-affiliated party's oil produced in the state and is reduced by the revenue received for providing that transportation. For purposes of this subsection,

(1) "affiliated party" means a company effectively controlled by the producer or by the same company that effectively controls the producer; a company "effectively controls" another company if it directly or indirectly owns 20 percent or more of the outstanding stock or other ownership interests;

(2) "non-affiliated party" means a producer of oil produced in the state that is not an affiliated party.

(o) A producer shall report any reimbursed costs to the department. Reimbursed costs are not allowable as actual costs of transportation under this section.

(p) Only costs incurred in the transportation of oil or gas produced from a lease or property in the state are allowable costs. Costs incurred in connection with the transportation of any other oil or gas are not allowable costs.

(q) For purposes of this section, "expected useful life" means the period of time used to calculate depreciation under (b)(3)(C) or (b)(4)(B)(iii) of this section.

(r) Repealed 1/1/2002.

(s) Repealed 1/1/2000.

(t) Repealed 5/3/2007.

(u) For oil or gas produced during calendar year 2002 that is transported by a vessel placed in service on or after January 1, 1995, the actual costs of transportation under (b) of this section do not include depreciation, return on acquisition cost, or lease or charter payments for a vessel or LNG tanker that has not, during any period of 60 consecutive days or longer, retroactive to the first day of the period, transported oil or gas produced in the state. However, if the vessel is placed in dry dock before the end of the 60-day period, the actual costs of transportation under (b) of this section do not include depreciation, return on investment, or lease or charter payments for the vessel if it has not, during any period of more than 120 consecutive days, transported oil or gas produced in the state, with the disallowance of the costs of transportation starting with the 121st day.

(v) Other costs incurred to transport oil or gas from the flange of the vessel to the sales delivery point are allowable for purposes of 15 AAC 55.180(a) if the other costs are actual costs of transportation.

History: Eff. 1/1/95, Register 132; am 1/1/2000, Register 152; am 1/1/2002, Register 160; am 1/1/2003, Register 164; am 5/3/2007, Register 182

Authority: AS 43.05.080

AS 43.55.020

AS 43.55.030

AS 43.55.040

AS 43.55.110

AS 43.55.150

AS 43.55.900

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15 AAC 55.192. Monthly share of annual transportation costs

(a) For purposes of AS 43.55.160 (c), a producer shall determine the appropriate monthly share of the producer's costs of transportation for a calendar year using an acceptable method under this section that the producer chooses for this purpose and applying that method consistently for all months of the calendar year. An acceptable method is

(1) a method that the producer used consistently in calculating its tax under AS 43.55 during calendar year 2005;

(2) any of the following methods as applicable:

(A) for costs of transportation subject to 15 AAC 55.191(b) (1), (2), (4)(A), or (5),

(i) use of the actual costs of transportation that are incurred for the oil and gas produced or shipped during the month in question and that are allowable under the applicable provision of 15 AAC 55.191(b) ; or

(ii) use of the per barrel or per Mcf annual average of the actual costs of transportation that are incurred for the oil or gas, respectively, produced or shipped during the calendar year and that are allowable under the applicable provision of 15 AAC 55.191(b) ;

(B) for costs of transportation subject to 15 AAC 55.191(b) (3), (4)(B), or (8), use of the per barrel or per Mcf annual average of the actual costs of transportation that are incurred for the oil or gas, respectively, produced or shipped during the calendar year and that are allowable under the applicable provision of 15 AAC 55.191(b) ; or

(3) another method that is approved by the department as fairly representing the appropriate monthly share of the producer's transportation costs for a calendar year.

(b) A producer may not shift transportation costs between months for the purpose of reducing a tax levied by AS 43.55.011 (g).

History: Eff. 5/3/2007, Register 182

Authority: AS 43.05.080

AS 43.55.110

AS 43.55.150

AS 43.55.160

15 AAC 55.195. Return on investment or cost of capital allowance to be used in calculation of reasonable costs of transportation for oil or gas, other than certain vessel transportation costs for oil or gas produced on or after January 1, 2003

(a) For a vessel, LNG transportation facility, or capitalized improvement placed in service before January 1, 1995, by the producer or by a person from whom, directly or through an intermediate transaction of the same nature, the producer later acquired the vessel as part of a larger transfer of both marine and non-marine assets associated with a business merger or acquisition transaction, a reasonable return including depreciation under 15 AAC 55.191(b) (3)(C) and (D) or 15 AAC 55.191(b) (4)(B)(iii) and (iv) is an amount that yields a return on the acquisition cost of the vessel, LNG transportation facility, or capitalized improvement, after federal income tax, of two percent plus the average annual national inflation rate, measured by the compound root of the GNP deflator, during the period between the time the commitment was made to construct or initially acquire the vessel, LNG transportation facility, or capitalized improvement for the purpose of placing it in service and the time when the vessel, LNG transportation facility, or capitalized improvement had been received or delivered and was ready to be placed into service, or if that period fell entirely within a calendar year, during that entire calendar year, except that if the department replaced that rate of return with a different rate of return for a vessel, LNG transportation facility, or capitalized improvement under former 15 AAC 55.190(i), that different rate of return is allowed instead. The allowance for the reasonable return on the acquisition cost is a level annual amount, determined in the year of initial acquisition for the purpose of placement in service, considering the marginal federal corporate income tax rate in effect that year and the contemporaneous and projected federal income tax benefits. If, in subsequent years, the federal tax rate changes, or other events occur that change the available federal income tax benefits, a revised level annual allowance must be calculated to yield the same after-tax return. For purposes of this subsection,

(1) "acquisition cost" means the amount, not to exceed the cost of the vessel, LNG transportation facility, or capitalized improvement when initially acquired for the purpose of placing it in service, capitalized by the item's actual or effective owner under generally accepted accounting principles, including costs of improvements made after the date a vessel or LNG transportation facility was initially placed in service, and reduced by the

(A) cash value of any federal income tax benefits, such as investment tax credit, of acquiring the vessel, LNG transportation facility, or capitalized improvement; and

(B) reasonable salvage value of the vessel, LNG transportation facility, or capitalized improvement;

(2) "after federal income tax" means after applying appropriate adjustments for the federal income tax benefits of owning and operating the vessel, LNG transportation facility, or capitalized improvement; these tax benefits include tax depreciation, foreign tax credits generated by foreign source income derived from the use of the vessel, LNG transportation facility, or capitalized improvement, capital construction fund contributions, and investment tax credits.

(b) For a vessel or LNG transportation facility placed in service on or after January 1, 1995, and before January 1, 2002, or for a capitalized improvement placed in service on or after January 1, 1995, and before January 1, 2002, that extends the life of a vessel or LNG transportation facility, (1) a reasonable return including depreciation under 15 AAC 55.191(b) (3)(C) and (D) or 15 AAC 55.191(b) (4)(B)(iii) and (iv) is \$99,000 per year for 24 years for each \$1,000,000 of adjusted shipyard cost, for oil or gas produced before January 1, 2002; and (2) a cost of capital allowance will be allowed as provided in (d) or (f) of this section or 15 AAC 55.196, as applicable, for oil or gas produced on or after January 1, 2002. For purposes of this subsection, "adjusted shipyard cost" means the total amount paid to the person building or selling the vessel, LNG transportation facility, or capitalized improvement to the producer, less any investment tax credit taken by the producer, or in the case of an effectively owned vessel or LNG transportation facility, taken by the legal owner of that vessel or facility and passed on in whole or in part to the producer through reduced charter-hire or lease payments, and less any salvage value used by the producer to compute depreciation expense reported to shareholders and owners. If a vessel, LNG transportation facility, or capitalized improvement is acquired through a contract that states the purchase price in terms of a foreign currency, the cost is the equivalent amount in United States dollars as determined by applying the foreign currency exchange rate on the date that the contract is initially signed. If a modification to the purchase price is later made, the foreign currency exchange rate on the date that the modification is signed must be applied to the amount by which the purchase price is changed.

(c) For a capitalized improvement placed in service on or after January 1, 1995 and before January 1, 2002, that does not extend the life of a vessel or LNG transportation facility,

(1) a reasonable return including depreciation under 15 AAC 55.191(b) (3)(C) and (D) or 15 AAC 55.191(b) (4)(B)(iii) and (iv) is \$158,000 per year for 10 years for each \$1,000,000 of adjusted shipyard cost as defined in (b) of this section, for oil or gas produced before January 1, 2002, and on or after January 1, 2003; and

(2) a cost of capital allowance will be allowed as provided in (d) or (h) of this section, as applicable, for oil or gas produced during calendar year 2002.

(d) For an LNG transportation facility or capitalized improvement to that facility first placed in service by the producer on or after January 1, 1995, a cost of capital allowance that consists of depreciation and a return on acquisition cost will be allowed for oil or gas produced on or after January 1, 2002. The cost of capital allowance under this subsection

is also available for a pipeline facility under 15 AAC [55.191\(b\)](#) (8), or for a capitalized improvement that is made to that facility. However, an improvement to an LNG transportation or pipeline facility that the producer treats as an expense under 26 U.S.C. 179 may not receive a cost of capital allowance under this subsection. The cost of capital allowance under this subsection is an amount to be calculated annually for a calendar year as follows:

(1) the cost of capital allowance is calculated

(A) using the following formula, except as provided in (B) of this paragraph: cost of capital allowance = initial cash flow/(1 - marginal federal tax rate); and

(B) for an LNG transportation facility first placed in service on or after January 1, 1995 and before January 1, 2002, for each year before January 1, 2002, the cost of capital allowance equals the total after-tax cash flow;

(2) for purposes of the formulas set out in (1) and (8) of this subsection, initial cash flow is calculated using the following formula: initial cash flow = (remaining unrecovered investment - after-tax present value of future tax depreciation benefits)/present value of an ordinary annuity of 1 at the end of n periods, where "n" is years of remaining life at interest rate WACC;

(3) for purposes of the formula set out in (2) of this subsection, remaining unrecovered investment is calculated using the following formula: remaining unrecovered investment = (finance cost - total after-tax cash flow) * ((1 + WACC) *exp.* (portion of year in service * 0.5));

(4) for purposes of the formula set out in (3) of this subsection, finance cost is calculated using the following formula: finance cost = remaining unrecovered investment from the prior year * ((1 + WACC) *exp.* (portion of year in service * 0.5));

(5) the remaining unrecovered investment from the prior year, for purposes of the formula set out in (4) of this subsection, and for

(A) the first year the facility is in service, is the sum of the unrecovered investments for all years the facility is under construction; and

(B) a facility that is in service on January 1, 2002, is calculated using the method set out in this subsection and as if the facility received the cost of capital allowances provided in this section for the facility's years of service before January 1, 2002;

(6) for purposes of (5)(A) of this subsection, an unrecovered investment for a year the facility is under construction is calculated as if the facility were built over a two-year period before the first month the facility is first placed in service, with equal amounts paid each year; unrecovered investment for a year the facility is under construction is calculated using the following formula: unrecovered investment for a year the facility is

under construction = total amount paid to the person building or selling the facility to the producer * 0.5 * portion of the calendar year the facility is under construction * finance factor during construction;

(7) for purposes of the formula set out in (6) of this subsection, the finance factor during construction is calculated as if the facility were built over a two-year period before the first month the facility is first placed in service; the finance factor during construction is calculated using the following formulas:

(A) for the portion of the first calendar year of construction, and except as provided in (B) of this paragraph, the finance factor during construction = $((1 + \text{WACC for the first calendar year of construction})^{\text{it exp. (portion of the first calendar year the facility is in service * 0.5)}} * (1 + \text{WACC for the second calendar year of construction})^{\text{it exp. (1 - the portion of the first calendar year the facility is in service))})$;

(B) for an LNG transportation facility first placed in service on or after January 1, 1995 and before January 1, 2002, the finance factor during construction is calculated as if the portion of the first calendar year the facility is in service is zero;

(C) for the second calendar year of construction, the finance factor during construction = $((1 + \text{WACC for the second calendar year of construction})^{\text{exp. (0.5)}} * ((1 + \text{WACC for the third calendar year of construction})^{\text{exp. (1 - the portion of the first calendar year the facility is in service))})$;

(D) for the portion of the third calendar year of construction, the finance factor during construction = $(1 + \text{WACC for the third calendar year of construction})^{\text{exp. ((1 - the portion of the first calendar year the facility is in service) * 0.5)}}$;

(8) for purposes of (1)(B) of this subsection and the formula set out in (3) of this subsection, total after-tax cash flow is calculated using the following formula: total after-tax cash flow = initial cash flow + after-tax cash flow of depreciation benefits for that tax year;

(9) for purposes of the formula set out in (8) of this subsection, after-tax cash flow of depreciation benefits for that tax year

(A) except as provided in (B) of this paragraph, is calculated using the following formula: after-tax cash flow of depreciation benefits for that tax year = total amount paid to the person building or selling the facility to the producer * marginal federal tax rate * federal depreciation factor; and

(B) equals zero, for an LNG transportation facility first placed in service on or after January 1, 1995 and before January 1, 2002, for each year before January 1, 2002;

(10) for purposes of the formulas set out in (9) and (12) of this subsection, the federal depreciation factor is the percentage of the total amount paid to the person building or selling the facility to the producer that can be depreciated for federal corporate income tax for the tax year;

(11) for purposes of (2) of this subsection, the after-tax present value of future tax depreciation benefits

(A) except as provided in (B) of this paragraph, is the sum of the discounted annual tax depreciation amounts for each remaining year in which the total amount paid to the person building or selling the facility to the producer can be depreciated for federal corporate income tax for the tax year; and

(B) equals zero, for an LNG transportation facility first placed in service on or after January 1, 1995 and before January 1, 2002, for each year before January 1, 2002;

(12) for purposes of (11) of this subsection, a discounted annual tax depreciation amount is calculated using the following formula: discounted annual tax depreciation amount = federal depreciation factor * total amount paid to the person building or selling the facility to the producer * marginal federal tax rate * discount factor;

(13) for purposes of the formulas set out in (1), (9), and (12) of this subsection, the marginal federal tax rate

(A) except as provided in (B) of this paragraph, is the highest marginal federal corporate income tax rate for the calendar year; if the federal income tax rate changes during the year, the department will apply the new tax rate to that portion for the year that equals the number of days in the year that include and follow the day on which the old tax rate changed, divided by the total number of days in that year; and

(B) equals 35 percent, for an LNG transportation facility first placed in service on or after January 1, 1995 and before January 1, 2002, for each year before January 1, 2002;

(14) for purposes of the formula set out in (12) of this subsection, the discount factor is calculated using the following formula: discount factor = $1/((1 + \text{WACC})^{\text{exp. (discount factor exponent)}})$;

(15) for purposes of the formula set out in (14) of this subsection, the discount factor exponent is calculated using the following formula: discount factor exponent = $(((((1 - \text{portion of year in service}) + 1) * 0.5) - 1) + \text{year depreciation benefit is realized})$;

(16) for purposes of the formula set out in (2) of this subsection, the present value of an ordinary annuity of 1 at the end of n periods, where "n" is years of remaining life at interest rate WACC, is the result generated by the following formula: $((1 - (1/((1 + \text{WACC})^{\text{exp. (years of remaining life)}}))/\text{WACC})/((1 + \text{WACC})^{\text{exp. (-0.5)}})/\text{portion of year in service}$;

(17) for purposes of the formula set out in (16) of this subsection, years of remaining life must be determined for each

(A) component of the facility that is in service at the start-up of the facility as if that component had a 30-year life, except that for LNG transportation facilities first placed in service on or after January 1, 1995 and before January 1, 2002, years of remaining life must be determined, for each year before January 1, 2002, as if that component had a 24-year life;

(B) capitalized improvement that extends the life of a facility and that is put in service after start-up of the facility as if that capitalized improvement had a 15-year life; and

(C) capitalized improvement that does not extend the life of a facility and that is put in service after start-up of the facility as if that capitalized improvement had a 10-year life;

(18) for purposes of the formulas set out in (2), (3), (4), (7), (14), and (16) of this subsection, WACC or the weighted average cost of capital,

(A) for a calendar year before 1997,

(i) except as provided in (ii) of this subparagraph, is 10 percent; and

(ii) is eight percent, for an LNG transportation facility first placed in service on or after January 1, 1995 and before January 1, 2002, for each year before January 1, 2002; and

(B) for 1997 or a later calendar year,

(i) except as provided in (ii) of this subparagraph, is the cost of capital, as reasonably determined by the department, for the category of business described for Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Industry No. 4924, in the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, as revised as of 1987; as described in this subparagraph, SIC Industry No. 4924 is adopted by reference; in determining a cost of capital for a calendar year under this subparagraph, the department will presume, in the absence of facts to the contrary, that the cost of capital is accurately represented by the weighted average cost of capital using the capital asset pricing model (CAPM), ordinary least squares (OLS) for the industrial composite for SIC code number 4924, as reported in Ibbotson Associates *The Cost of Capital Yearbook* published during the previous calendar year, plus, for LNG transportation facilities, 0.2 percent after December 31, 2001; and

(ii) is eight percent, for an LNG transportation facility first placed in service on or after January 1, 1995 and before January 1, 2002, for each year before January 1, 2002;

(19) for purposes of the formula set out in (16) of this subsection, for facilities that come into service midyear, the portion of the year in service for the first and last calendar years

the facility is in service is the number of days the facility is in service during the year divided by 365, and 100 percent for all other years.

(e) The following example illustrates (d) of this section:

Taxpayer A places a facility into service in Year One. The total amount paid to the person building or selling the facility is \$1,000,000. The facility comes into service 75 percent of the way into Year One; it is in service 25 percent of the year. For the first partial calendar year of construction, the tax rate is 34 percent and the WACC is five percent. For the second full calendar year of construction, the tax rate is 35 percent and the WACC is six percent. For the third partial calendar year of construction, the tax rate is 37 percent and the WACC is eight percent. For the first year of service the tax rate and WACC are the same as for the third year of construction: the tax rate is 37 percent and the WACC is eight percent. The federal depreciation factors are as follows:

Year 1 = 15%

Year 2 = 22%

Year 3 = 21%

Year 4 = 21%

Year 5 = 21%

Because the facility begins service mid-year, the federal depreciation factors are weighted for time in service as follows:

Year 1 = $(0.25 * 15\%) = 0.0375$

Year 2 = $(0.75 * 15\%) + (0.25 * 22\%) = 0.1675$

Year 3 = $(0.75 * 22\%) + (0.25 * 21\%) = 0.2175$

Year 4 = $(0.75 * 21\%) + (0.25 * 21\%) = 0.2100$

Year 5 = $(0.75 * 21\%) + (0.25 * 21\%) = 0.2100$

Year 6 = $(0.75 * 21\%) = 0.1575$

Step One: Calculate the finance factor during construction for the three years of construction under (d)(7) of this section:

For the first calendar year of construction the finance factor during construction would be:

$$(((1 + 0.05) \exp. (0.25 * 0.5)) * (1 + 0.06) * ((1 + 0.08) \exp. (1 - 0.25))) = 1.129854044$$

For the second calendar year of construction the finance factor during construction would be:

$$(((1 + 0.06) \exp. (0.5)) * ((1 + 0.08) \exp. (1 - 0.25))) = 1.090738767$$

For the third calendar year of construction the finance factor during construction would be:

$$(1 + 0.08) \exp. (((1 - 0.25) * 0.5)) = 1.029280887$$

Step Two: Calculate the unrecovered investment for the three years of construction under (d)(6) of this section:

For the first year of construction the unrecovered investment would be:

$$1,000,000 * 0.5 * 0.25 * 1.129854044 = 141,232$$

For the second year of construction the unrecovered investment would be:

$$1,000,000 * 0.5 * 1.00 * 1.090738767 = 545,369$$

For the third year of construction the unrecovered investment would be:

$$1,000,000 * 0.5 * 0.75 * 1.029280887 = 385,980$$

Step Three: Calculate the remaining unrecovered investment from the prior year for Year One under (d)(5) of this section:

$$141,232 + 545,369 + 385,980 = 1,072,581$$

Step Four: Calculate the discount factor exponent for Year One under (d)(15) of this section:

$$((((1 - 0.25) + 1) * 0.5) - 1) + 1 = 0.875$$

Step Five: Calculate the discount factor for Year One under (d)(14) of this section:

$$1 / ((1 + 0.08) \exp. (0.875)) = 0.935$$

Step Six: Calculate the discounted annual tax depreciation amount for Year One under (d)(12) of this section:

$$0.0375 * 1,000,000 * 0.37 * 0.935 = 12,971$$

Step Seven: Calculate the after-tax present value of future tax depreciation benefits for Year One under (d)(11) of this section by adding the discounted tax depreciation amounts for the first five complete years:

$$\text{Year 1} = 0.0375 * 1,000,000 * 0.37 * 0.935 = 12,971$$

$$\text{Year 2} = 0.1675 * 1,000,000 * 0.37 * 0.891 = 55,218$$

$$\text{Year 3} = 0.2175 * 1,000,000 * 0.37 * 0.825 = 66,390$$

$$\text{Year 4} = 0.2100 * 1,000,000 * 0.37 * 0.764 = 59,352$$

$$\text{Year 5} = 0.2100 * 1,000,000 * 0.37 * 0.707 = 54,956$$

$$\text{Year 6} = 0.1575 * 1,000,000 * 0.37 * 0.655 = 38,164$$

$$\text{Total} = 287,051.$$

Table 1 shows the derivation of the after-tax present value of future tax depreciation benefits for Years One - Six.

Step Eight: Calculate the finance cost for Year One under (d)(4) of this section:

$$1,072,581 * ((1 + 0.08) \exp. (0.25 * 0.5)) = 1,082,950$$

Step Nine: Calculate the present value of an ordinary annuity of 1 for Year One under (d)(16) of this section:

$$(((1 - (1 / ((1 + 0.08) \exp. (30)))) / 0.08) / ((1 + 0.08) \exp. (-0.5))) / 0.25 = 46.79773$$

Step Ten: Calculate the initial cash flow under (d)(2) of this section:

$$(1,072,581 - 287,051) / 46.79773 = 16,786$$

Step Eleven: Calculate the cost of capital allowance under (d)(1) of this section:

$$16,786 / (1 - 0.37) = 26,644$$

Step Twelve: Calculate the after-tax cash flow of depreciation benefits for Year One under (d)(9) of this section:

$$1,000,000 * 0.37 * 0.0375 = 13,875$$

Step Thirteen: Calculate the total after-tax cash flow for Year One under (d)(8) of this section:

$$16,786 + 13,875 = 30,661$$

Step Fourteen: Calculate the remaining unrecovered investment at the end of Year One under (d)(3) of this section:

$$(1,082,950 - 30,661) * ((1 + .08) \exp. (0.25 * 0.5)) = 1,062,461$$

Table 2 shows the capital construction allowances for the remaining years using the tax rates and WACCs given in the example.

TABLE 1: AFTER-TAX PRESENT VALUE

OF FUTURE DEPRECIATION BENEFITS

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TABLE 2: COST OF CAPITAL ALLOWANCE FOR LNG AND PIPELINE FACILITIES

(continued)

TABLE 2: COST OF CAPITAL ALLOWANCE FOR LNG AND PIPELINE FACILITIES (cont.)

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(f) For a vessel first placed in service on or after January 1, 1995, or for an improvement that extends the life of a vessel and that was first placed in service on or after January 1, 1995, a cost of capital allowance that consists of depreciation and a return on investment will be allowed for oil or gas produced during calendar year 2002, except that a producer may elect to expense the first \$1,000,000 in costs incurred with respect to improvements

during calendar year 2002. An amount expensed may be either deducted in the month incurred or amortized over all months in calendar year 2002. The cost of capital allowance under this subsection is an amount to be calculated annually for a calendar year as follows:

(1) the cost of capital allowance is calculated

(A) using the following formula, except as provided in (B) of this paragraph: cost of capital allowance = after-tax cash flow / (1 - marginal federal tax rate); and

(B) for a vessel that was first placed in service on or after January 1, 1995 and before January 1, 2002, or for a capitalized improvement that extends the life of a vessel and that was first placed in service on or after January 1, 1995 and before January 1, 2002, for each year before January 1, 2002, the cost of capital allowance equals after-tax cash flow;

(2) for purposes of (1) of this subsection, after-tax cash flow is calculated using the following formula: after-tax cash flow = remaining unrecovered investment from the prior year / present value of an ordinary annuity of 1 at the end of the remaining life at interest rate WACC;

(3) for purposes of the formula set out in (2) of this subsection, remaining unrecovered investment is calculated using the following formula: remaining unrecovered investment = ((mid-year unrecovered investment - after-tax cash flow) * ((1 + WACC) *exp.* (portion of year in service * 0.5))) - value of any federal tax credits, deductions, or benefits that are allowable under 26 U.S.C. (Internal Revenue Code), including any tax depreciation deductions and capital construction fund benefit, and that were not included in the calculation made under (6)(A) or (C) of this subsection in the year for which the tax is paid;

(4) for purposes of the formula set out in (2) of this subsection, remaining unrecovered investment for the first year the vessel is in service is the net unrecovered capital investment;

(5) for purposes of the formula set out in (3) of this subsection, mid-year unrecovered investment is calculated using the following formula: mid-year unrecovered investment = remaining unrecovered investment from the prior year * ((1 + WACC) *exp.* (portion of year in service * 0.5));

(6) for purposes of (4) of this subsection, net unrecovered capital investment is the total amount paid to the person building or selling the vessel to the producer, including any improvements to existing vessels,

(A) minus any investment tax credit taken by the producer under 26 U.S.C. 38 (Internal Revenue Code), or in the case of an effectively owned vessel, as described in 15 AAC 55.191(k) , taken by the legal owner of that vessel or facility and passed on in whole or in part to the producer through reduced charter-hire or lease payments; this subparagraph does not apply to vessels first placed in service on or after January 1, 1995 and before January 1, 2002, for each year before January 1, 2002;

(B) minus the after-tax net present value of the salvage value of the vessel in Year 25; this subparagraph does not apply to vessels first placed in service on or after January 1, 1995 and before January 1, 2002, for each year before January 1, 2002;

(C) minus the net present value in the first year the vessel is in service of any other federal tax credits, deductions, or benefits allowable under 26 U.S.C. (Internal Revenue Code), including any tax depreciation deductions and capital construction fund benefit, where appropriate; this subparagraph does not apply to vessels first placed in service on or after January 1, 1995 and before January 1, 2002, for each year before January 1, 2002; and

(D) plus a return on capital used during construction;

(7) for purposes of (6) of this subsection, a return on capital used during construction is the sum of the yearly construction cost of capital for each year of construction, calculated as if the vessel were built over a two-year period before the first month the vessel is first placed in service, with equal amounts paid each year;

(8) for purposes of the formula set out in (7) of this subsection, yearly construction cost of capital for a year is calculated using the following formula: yearly construction cost of capital = construction unrecovered investment - yearly outlay;

(9) for purposes of the formulas set out in (8) and (10) of this subsection, yearly outlay is calculated as if the vessel were built over a two-year period before the first month the is first placed in service, with equal amounts paid each year; yearly outlay is calculated using the following formulas:

(A) for the portion of the first calendar year of construction, and except as provided in (B) of this paragraph, yearly outlay = portion of the year in service for the first calendar year the vessel is in service * 0.5 * total amount paid to the person building or selling the vessel to the producer;

(B) for a vessel that was first placed in service on or after January 1, 1995 and before January 1, 2002, or for a capitalized improvement that extends the life of a vessel and that was first placed in service on or after January 1, 1995 and before January 1, 2002, the yearly outlay is calculated as if the portion of the first calendar year the vessel is in service were zero;

(C) for the second calendar year of construction, yearly outlay = 0.5 * total amount paid to the person building or selling the vessel to the producer;

(D) for the portion of the third calendar year of construction, yearly outlay = (1 - the portion of the year in service for the first calendar year the vessel is in service) * 0.5 * total amount paid to the person building or selling the vessel to the producer;

(10) for purposes of the formula set out in (8) of this subsection, construction unrecovered investment is calculated using the following formula: construction unrecovered investment = yearly outlay * construction finance factor during construction;

(11) for purposes of the formula set out in (10) of this subsection, the construction finance factor during construction is calculated using the following formulas:

(A) for the portion of the first calendar year of construction, the construction finance factor during construction = $((1 + \text{WACC for the first calendar year of construction}) \exp. (\text{portion of the first calendar year the vessel is in service} * 0.5)) * (1 + \text{WACC for the second calendar year of construction}) * ((1 + \text{WACC for the third calendar year of construction}) \exp. (1 - \text{the portion of the first calendar year the vessel is in service}))$;

(B) for the second calendar year of construction, the construction finance factor during construction = $((1 + \text{WACC for the second calendar year of construction}) \exp. (0.5)) * ((1 + \text{WACC for the third calendar year of construction}) \exp. (1 - \text{the portion of the first calendar year the vessel is in service}))$;

(C) for the portion of the third calendar year of construction, the construction finance factor during construction = $(1 + \text{WACC for the third calendar year of construction}) \exp. ((1 - \text{the portion of the first calendar year the vessel is in service}) * 0.5)$;

(12) for purposes of (6) of this subsection, after-tax net present value of the salvage value of the vessel in Year 25 is calculated using the following formula: after-tax net present value of the salvage value of the vessel in Year 25 = 0.04 * total amount paid to the person building or selling the vessel * (1 - marginal federal tax rate for the first year the vessel is in service) * salvage value discount factor;

(13) for purposes of the formula set out in (12) of this subsection, salvage value discount factor is calculated using the following formula: salvage value discount factor = $(1 / ((1 + \text{WACC for the first year the vessel is in service}) \exp. (24.5)))$;

(14) for purposes of the formula set out in (2) of this subsection, present value of an ordinary annuity of 1 at the end of the remaining life is calculated using the following formula: present value of an ordinary annuity of 1 at the end of the remaining life = $((1 - (1 / ((1 + \text{WACC}) \exp. (\text{years of remaining life})))) / \text{WACC}) / ((1 + \text{WACC}) \exp. (-0.5)) / \text{portion of year in service}$;

(15) for purposes of the formula set out in (14) of this subsection, years of remaining life must be determined for a vessel as if the vessel had a 24-year life beginning on the first day of the month that the vessel takes on its first load of oil, and for a capitalized improvement that extends the life of a vessel, as if the capitalized improvement had a 15-year life beginning on the first day of the month that the vessel with the new improvement takes on a load of oil; the life of the vessel or capitalized improvement will not be suspended during periods of lay up or dry dock, while the vessel is not in service, or for any other reason;

(16) for purposes of the formulas set out in (1) and (12) of this subsection, the marginal federal tax rate

(A) except as provided in (B) of this paragraph, is the highest marginal federal corporate income tax rate for the calendar year; if the federal income tax rate changes during the year, the department will apply the new tax rate to that portion for the year that equals the number of days in the year that include and follow the day on which the old tax rate changed, divided by the total number of days in that year; and

(B) equals 35 percent, for a vessel first placed in service on or after January 1, 1995 and before January 1, 2002, for each year before January 1, 2002;

(17) for purposes of the formulas set out in (2), (3), (5), (11), (13), and (14) of this subsection, WACC, or the weighted average cost of capital,

(A) except as provided in (B) of this paragraph, is the cost of capital as reasonably determined by the department, for the category of business described for Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Industry No. 4924, in the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, as revised as of 1987; as described in this subparagraph, SIC Industry No. 4924 is adopted by reference; in determining a cost of capital for a calendar year under this paragraph, the department will presume, in the absence of facts to the contrary, that the cost of capital is accurately represented by the weighted average cost of capital using the capital asset pricing model (CAPM), ordinary least squares (OLS) for the industrial composite for SIC code number 4924, as reported in Ibbotson Associates *The Cost of Capital Yearbook* published during the previous calendar year, plus 0.4 percent; and

(B) is eight percent, for a vessel first placed in service on or after January 1, 1995 and before January 1, 2002, for each year before January 1, 2002;

(18) for purposes of the formulas set out in (3), (5), (9), and (14) of this subsection, for vessels that are first placed in service by the producer mid-year, the portion of the year in service for the first and last calendar years the vessel is in service is the number of days the vessel is in service during the year divided by 365, and 100 percent for all other years;

(19) vessels first placed in service by the producer on or after January 1, 1995, that were in service for a different producer or for a different person before that date and subject to (a) of this section, continue to be subject to (a) of this section, and the cost of capital allowance set out in this subsection will not be allowed for those vessels; vessels first placed in service by the producer on or after January 1, 1995, that were in service for a different person before that date and subject to (b) of this section, continue to be subject to (b) of this section through December 31, 2001; after December 31, 2001, the cost of capital allowance set out in this subsection will be allowed for those vessels;

(20) for purposes of (6), (9), and (12) of this subsection, if the total amount paid to the person selling the vessel is not based on an arm's-length, third party transaction, is tied to the receipt of other consideration, or cannot reasonably be established by the taxpayer, the total amount paid to the person selling the vessel is the remaining unrecovered investment of the vessel at the time of the acquisition as determined by the department; in making this determination, the department will consider prices paid for similar vessels and other factors related to the value of the vessel;

(21) for purposes of the formula set out in (14) of this section, for vessels first placed in service by the producer on or after January 1, 1995, that either were in service for a different producer or for a different person before January 1, 1995, or were engaged outside the state in ordinary and necessary operations incurred to transport oil or gas before January 1, 1995, years of remaining life must be determined as if the vessel had a total 24-year life and for a capitalized improvement that extends vessel life as if the capitalized improvement had a total 15-year life; the lives of the vessels or capitalized improvements will be considered to have begun at the first loading of oil and will not be suspended during periods of lay up or dry dock, while the vessel is not in service, or for any reason;

(22) for purposes of (6), (9), and (12) of this subsection, if a vessel is acquired through a contract that states the purchase price in terms of a foreign currency, the cost is the equivalent amount in United States dollars as determined by applying the foreign currency exchange rate on the date that the contract is initially signed; if a modification to the purchase price is later made, the foreign currency exchange rate on the date that the modification is signed must be applied to the amount by which the purchase price is changed.

(g) The following example illustrates (f) of this section:

Taxpayer A first places a vessel in service in Year One. The total amount paid to the person building or selling the vessel is \$1,000,000. The vessel comes into service 75 percent of the way into Year One; it is in service 25 percent of the year. For the first partial calendar year of construction, the tax rate is 34 percent and the WACC, including the additional 0.4 percent described in (f)(17)(A) of this section, is nine percent. For the second full calendar year of construction, the tax rate is 35 percent and the WACC is eight percent. For the third partial calendar year of construction, the tax rate is 36 percent and the WACC is seven percent. For the first year of service the tax rate and WACC are the same as for the third year of construction. The net present value of the capital construction fund benefit is \$354,034.

This example shows the cost of capital allowance for a vessel carrying oil.

Step One: Calculate the yearly outlay for each calendar year of construction under (f)(9)(A), (B), and (C) of this section:

For the portion of the first year calendar year of construction the yearly outlay would be:

$$0.25 * 0.5 * 1,000,000 = 125,000$$

For the second calendar year of construction the yearly outlay would be:

$$0.5 * 1,000,000 = 500,000$$

For the portion of the third calendar year of construction the yearly outlay would be:

$$(1 - 0.25) * 0.5 * 1,000,000 = 375,000$$

Step Two: Calculate the construction finance factor during construction for each calendar year of construction under (f)(11) of this section:

For the portion of the first calendar year of construction the construction finance factor during construction would be:

$$((1 + 0.09) \exp. (0.25 * 0.5)) * (1 + 0.08) * ((1 + 0.07) \exp. (1 - 0.25)) = 1.148523540$$

For the second calendar year of construction the construction finance factor during construction would be:

$$((1 + 0.08) \exp. (0.5)) * ((1 + 0.07) \exp. (1 - 0.25)) = 1.093326088$$

For the portion of the third calendar year of construction the construction finance factor during construction would be:

$$(1 + 0.07) \exp. ((1 - 0.25) * 0.5) = 1.025696602$$

Step Three: Calculate the construction unrecovered investment for each calendar year of construction under (f)(10) of this section:

For the first calendar year of construction the construction unrecovered investment would be:

$$125,000 * 1.148523540 = 143,565$$

For the second calendar year of construction the construction unrecovered investment would be:

$$500,000 * 1.093326088 = 546,663$$

For the third calendar year of construction the construction unrecovered investment would be:

$$375,000 * 1.025696602 = 384,636$$

Step Four: Calculate the yearly construction cost of capital for each calendar year of construction under (f)(8) of this section:

For the first year of construction the yearly construction cost of capital would be:

$$143,565 - 125,000 = 18,565$$

For the second year of construction the yearly construction cost of capital would be:

$$546,663 - 500,000 = 46,663$$

For the third year of construction the yearly construction cost of capital would be:

$$384,636 - 375,000 = 9,636$$

Step Five: Calculate the return on capital used during construction under (f)(7) of this section:

$$18,565 + 46,663 + 9,636 = 74,865$$

Step Six: Calculate the salvage value discount factor under (f)(13) of this section:

$$(1 / ((1 + 0.07) \exp. (24.5))) = 0.191$$

Step Seven: Calculate the after-tax net present value of the salvage value of the vessel in Year 25 under (f)(12) of this section:

$$0.04 * 1,000,000 * (1 - 0.36) * 0.191 = 4,879$$

Step Eight: Calculate the net unrecovered capital investment under (f)(6) of this section:

$$1,000,000 - 354,034 + 74,865 - 4,879 = 715,952$$

Step Nine: Calculate the present value of an ordinary annuity of 1 at the end of the remaining life under (f)(14) of this section:

$$(((1 - (1 / ((1 + 0.07) \exp. (24)))) / 0.07) / ((1 + 0.07) \exp. (-0.5))) / 0.25 = 47.45589$$

Step Ten: Calculate the after-tax cash flow under (f)(2) of this section:

$$715,952 / 47.45589 = 15,087$$

Step Eleven: Calculate the cost of capital allowance under (f)(1) of this section:

$$15,087 / (1 - 0.36) = 23,573$$

Step Twelve: Calculate the mid-year unrecovered investment under (f)(5) of this section:

$$715,952 * ((1 + 0.07) \exp. (0.25 * 0.5)) = 722,033$$

Step Thirteen: Calculate the remaining unrecovered investment under (f)(3) of this section:

$$(722,033 - 15,087) * ((1 + 0.07) \exp. (0.25 * 0.5)) = 712,951$$

Table 1 shows the cost of capital allowances for the remaining years using the tax rates and WACCs given in the example.

TABLE 1

COST OF CAPITAL ALLOWANCE FOR VESSELS CARRYING OIL

CLICK TO VIEW TABLE

(h) For an improvement to a vessel that does not extend the life of a vessel and that was first placed in service on or after January 1, 1995, a cost of capital allowance that consists of depreciation and a return on investment will be allowed for oil or gas produced during

calendar year 2002, except that a producer may elect to expense the first \$1,000,000 in costs incurred with respect to improvements during calendar year 2002. An amount expensed may be either deducted in the month incurred or amortized over all months in calendar year 2002. An improvement that the producer treats as an expense under 26 U.S.C. 179 may not receive a cost of capital allowance under this subsection. The cost of capital allowance under this subsection is an amount to be calculated annually for a calendar year as follows:

(1) the cost of capital allowance is calculated using the following formula: $\text{cost of capital allowance} = \text{initial cash flow} / (1 - \text{marginal federal tax rate})$;

(2) for purposes of the formula set out in (1) of this subsection, initial cash flow is calculated using the following formula: $\text{initial cash flow} = (\text{remaining unrecovered investment from the prior year} - \text{after-tax present value of future tax depreciation benefits}) / \text{present value of an ordinary annuity of 1 at the end of } n \text{ periods, where "n" is years of remaining life at interest rate WACC}$;

(3) for purposes of the formula set out in (2) of this subsection, remaining unrecovered investment is calculated using the following formula: $\text{remaining unrecovered investment} = (\text{finance cost} - \text{total after-tax cash flow}) * ((1 + \text{WACC})^{\text{exp. (portion of year in service)}} * 0.5)$;

(4) for purposes of the formula set out in (3) of this subsection, finance cost is calculated using the following formula: $\text{finance cost} = \text{remaining unrecovered investment from the prior year} * ((1 + \text{WACC})^{\text{exp. (portion of year in service)}} * 0.5)$;

(5) for purposes of the formula set out in (4) of this subsection, remaining unrecovered investment from the prior year for the first year the capitalized improvement to a vessel is in service is the total amount paid to the person building or selling the capitalized improvement to the producer;

(6) for purposes of the formula set out in (3) of this subsection, total after-tax cash flow is calculated using the following formula: $\text{total after-tax cash flow} = \text{initial cash flow} + \text{after-tax cash flow of depreciation benefits for that tax year}$;

(7) for purposes of the formula set out in (6) of this subsection, after-tax cash flow of depreciation benefits for that tax year is calculated using the following formula: after-tax cash flow of depreciation benefits for that tax year = total amount paid to the person building or selling the capitalized improvement to a vessel to the producer * marginal federal tax rate * federal depreciation factor;

(8) for purposes of the formulas set out in (7) and (11) of this subsection, the federal depreciation factor

(A) except as provided in (B) of this paragraph, is the percentage of the total amount paid to the person building or selling the capitalized improvement by the producer that can be depreciated for federal corporate income tax for the tax year; and

(B) for a capitalized improvement that does not extend the life of a vessel and that was first placed in service on or after January 1, 1995 and before January 1, 2002, for each year before January 1, 2002, is the percentage allowed on a five-year schedule as follows:

(i) for year one, 15 percent;

(ii) for year two, 22 percent;

(iii) for year three, 21 percent;

(iv) for year four, 21 percent;

(v) for year five, 21 percent;

(9) for purposes of (2) of this subsection, after-tax present value of future tax depreciation benefits is the sum of the discounted annual tax depreciation amounts for each remaining year in which the total amount paid to the person building or selling the pipeline facility to the producer can be depreciated for federal corporate income tax for the tax year;

(10) for purposes of (9) of this subsection, a discounted annual tax depreciation amount is calculated using the following formula: discounted annual tax depreciation amount = federal depreciation factor * total amount paid to the person building or selling the capitalized improvement to a vessel to the producer * marginal federal tax rate * discount factor;

(11) for purposes of the formulas set out in (1), (7), and (10) of this subsection, marginal federal tax rate

(A) except as provided in (B) of this paragraph, is the highest marginal federal corporate income tax rate for the calendar year; if the federal income tax rate changes during the year, the department will apply the new tax rate to that portion for the year that equals the number of days in the year that include and follow the day on which the old tax rate changed, divided by the total number of days in that year; and

(B) equals 37 percent, for a capitalized improvement that does not extend the life of a vessel and that was first placed in service on or after January 1, 1995 and before January 1, 2002, for each year before January 1, 2002;

(12) for purposes of the formula set out in (10) of this subsection, discount factor is calculated using the following formula: discount factor = $1 / ((1 + \text{WACC})^{\text{exp. (discount factor exponent)}})$;

(13) for purposes of the formula set out in (12) of this subsection, the discount factor exponent is calculated using the following formula: discount factor exponent = $((1 -$

portion of year in service) + 1) * 0.5) - 1) + year depreciation benefit is realized);

(14) for purposes of the formula set out in (2) of this subsection, the present value of an ordinary annuity of 1 at the end of n periods, where "n" is years of remaining life at interest rate WACC, is calculated using the following formula: present value of an ordinary annuity of 1 at the end of n periods = (((1 - (1 / ((1 + WACC) *exp. (years of remaining life)*)))) / WACC) / ((1 + WACC) *exp. (-0.5)*)) / portion of year in service;

(15) for purposes of the formula set out in (14) of this subsection, years of remaining life must be determined for each capitalized improvement to a vessel as if it had a 10-year life beginning on the first day of the month that the vessel with the new improvement takes on a load of oil; the life of the capitalized improvement will not be suspended during periods of lay up or dry dock, while the vessel is not in service, or for any other reason;

(16) for purposes of the formulas set out in (2), (3), (4), (12), and (14) of this subsection, WACC, or the weighted average cost of capital,

(A) except as provided in (B) of this paragraph, is the cost of capital as reasonably determined by the department, for the category of business described for Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Industry No. 4924, in the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, as revised as of 1987; as described in this subparagraph, SIC Industry No. 4924 is adopted by reference; in determining a cost of capital for a calendar year under this paragraph, the department will presume, in the absence of facts to the contrary, that the cost of capital is accurately represented by the weighted average cost of capital using the capital asset pricing model (CAPM), ordinary least squares (OLS) for the industrial composite for SIC code number 4924, as reported in Ibbotson Associates *The Cost of Capital Yearbook* published during the previous calendar year, plus 0.4 percent; and

(B) is eight percent, for a capitalized improvement that does not extend the life of a vessel and that was first placed in service on or after January 1, 1995 and before January 1, 2002, for each year before January 1, 2002;

(17) for purposes of the formula set out in (3), (4), (13), and (14) of this subsection, for capitalized improvements to a vessel that come into service mid-year, the portion of the year in service for the first and last calendar years the capitalized improvement to a vessel is in service is the number of days the capitalized improvement to a vessel is in service during the year divided by 365, and 100 percent for all other years;

(18) capitalized improvements to a vessel acquired for service on or after January 1, 1995, that were in service before that date and subject to (a) of this section, continue to be subject to (a) of this section, and the cost of capital allowance set out in this subsection will not be allowed for those capitalized improvements; capitalized improvements to a vessel acquired for service on or after January 1, 1995, that were in service before that date and subject to (b) of this section continue to be subject to (b) of this section through December 31, 2001; after December 31, 2001, the cost of capital allowance set out in this subsection will be allowed for those capitalized improvements;

(19) for purposes of (5), (7), and (10) of this subsection, if the total amount paid to the person selling the capitalized improvement to a vessel is not based on an arm's-length, third party transaction, is tied to the receipt of other consideration, or cannot reasonably be established by the taxpayer, the total amount paid to the person selling the capitalized improvement to a vessel will be determined by the department; in making this determination, the department will consider prices paid for similar improvements and other factors related to the value of the capitalized improvement;

(20) for purposes of (5), (7), and (10) of this subsection, if a capitalized improvement to a vessel is acquired through a contract that states the purchase price in terms of a foreign currency, the cost is the equivalent amount in United States dollars as determined by applying the foreign currency exchange rate on the date that the contract is initially signed; if a modification to the purchase price is later made, the foreign currency exchange rate on the date that the modification is signed must be applied to the amount by which the purchase price is changed.

(i) The following example illustrates (h) of this section:

Taxpayer A places a capitalized improvement to a vessel into service in Year One. The total amount paid to the person building or selling the improvement is \$1,000,000. The improvement comes into service 75 percent of the way into Year One; it is in service 25

percent of the year. For the first year of service the tax rate is 37 percent and the WACC, including the additional 0.4 percent described in (h)(16) of this section, is six percent. The federal depreciation factors are as follows:

Year 1 = 15%

Year 2 = 22%

Year 3 = 21%

Year 4 = 21%

Year 5 = 21%

Because the improvement begins service mid-year, the federal depreciation factors are weighted for time in service as follows:

Year 1 = $(0.25 * 15\%) = 0.0375$

Year 2 = $(0.75 * 15\%) + (0.25 * 22\%) = 0.1675$

Year 3 = $(0.75 * 22\%) + (0.25 * 21\%) = 0.2175$

Year 4 = $(0.75 * 21\%) + (0.25 * 21\%) = 0.2100$

$$\text{Year } 5 = (0.75 * 21\%) + (0.25 * 21\%) = 0.2100$$

$$\text{Year } 6 = (0.75 * 21\%) = 0.1575$$

This example shows the cost of capital allowance for an improvement to a vessel carrying oil.

Step One: Calculate the discount factor exponent for Year One under (h)(13) of this section:

$$((((1 - 0.25) + 1) * 0.5) - 1) + 1 = 0.875$$

Step Two: Calculate the discount factor for Year One under (h)(12) of this section:

$$1 / ((1 + 0.06) \exp. (0.875)) = 0.950$$

Step Three: Calculate the discounted annual tax depreciation amount for Year One under (h)(10) of this section:

$$0.0375 * 1,000,000 * 0.37 * 0.950 = 13,185$$

Step Four: Calculate the after-tax present value of future tax depreciation benefits for Year One under (h)(9) of this section by adding the discounted tax depreciation amounts for the first five complete years:

$$\text{Year 1} = 0.0375 * 1,000,000 * 0.37 * 0.950 = 13,185$$

$$\text{Year 2} = 0.1675 * 1,000,000 * 0.37 * 0.916 = 56,788$$

$$\text{Year 3} = 0.2175 * 1,000,000 * 0.37 * 0.864 = 69,566$$

$$\text{Year 4} = 0.2100 * 1,000,000 * 0.37 * 0.816 = 63,365$$

$$\text{Year 5} = 0.2100 * 1,000,000 * 0.37 * 0.769 = 59,788$$

$$\text{Year 6} = 0.1575 * 1,000,000 * 0.37 * 0.726 = 42,296$$

$$\text{Total} = 304,979.$$

Table 1 shows the derivation of the after-tax present value of future tax depreciation benefits for Years One - Six.

Step Five: Calculate the finance cost for Year One under (h)(4) of this section:

$$1,000,000 * ((1 + 0.06) \exp. (0.25 * 0.5)) = 1,007,310$$

Step Six: Calculate the present value of an ordinary annuity of 1 for Year One under (h)(14) of this section:

$$\frac{(((1 - (1 / ((1 + 0.06) \exp. (10)))) / 0.06) / ((1 + 0.06) \exp. (-0.5))) / 0.25}{0.25} = 30.31069$$

Step Seven: Calculate the initial cash flow under (h)(2) of this section:

$$(1,000,000 - 304,979) / 30.31069 = 22,930$$

Step Eight: Calculate the cost of capital allowance under (h)(1) of this section:

$$22,930 / (1 - 0.37) = 36,397$$

Step Nine: Calculate the after-tax cash flow of depreciation benefits for Year One under (h)(7) of this section:

$$1,000,000 * 0.37 * 0.0375 = 13,875$$

Step Ten: Calculate the total after-tax cash flow for Year One under (h)(6) of this section:

$$22,930 + 13,875 = 36,805$$

Step Eleven: Calculate the remaining unrecovered investment at the end of Year One under (h)(3) of this section:

$$(1,007,310 - 36,805) * ((1 + .06) \exp. (0.25 * 0.5)) = 977,600$$

Table 2 shows the capital construction allowances for the remaining years using the tax rates and WACCs given in the example.

TABLE 1: AFTER-TAX PRESENT VALUE OF FUTURE DEPRECIATION BENEFITS

CLICK TO VIEW TABLE

TABLE 2: COST OF CAPITAL ALLOWANCE FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO VESSELS CARRYING OIL

TABLE 2: COST OF CAPITAL ALLOWANCE FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO VESSELS CARRYING OIL (cont.)

CLICK TO VIEW TABLE

History: Eff. 1/1/2000, Register 152; am 1/1/2002, Register 160; am 1/1/2003, Register 164; am 5/3/2007, Register 182

Authority: AS 43.05.080

AS 43.55.020

AS 43.55.030

AS 43.55.040

AS 43.55.110

AS 43.55.150

Editor's note: The material adopted by reference in 15 AAC [55.195\(d\)](#) , (f), and (h) from the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* may be viewed at or obtained from the Department of Revenue, Tax Division, 550 W. 7th Avenue, Suite 500, Anchorage, AK 99501. *The Cost of Capital Yearbook* is published by Ibbotson Associates, 225 North Michigan Avenue, Suite 700, Chicago, Illinois 60601.

Before 1/1/2000, Register 152, the substance of 15 AAC [55.195\(a\)](#) , (b), and (c) was in 15 AAC [55.191\(d\)](#) , (f), and (g). The history note for 15 AAC [55.195](#) does not reflect the earlier history of the provisions currently set out at 15 AAC [55.195\(a\)](#) , (b), and (c).

15 AAC 55.196. Cost of capital allowance to be used in calculation of reasonable costs of vessel transportation for oil or gas produced on or after January 1, 2003, other than certain costs pertaining to vessels placed in service before January 1, 1995

(a) Except if 15 AAC [55.195\(a\)](#) applies, for oil or gas produced on or after January 1, 2003, a cost of capital allowance that consists of depreciation and a return on invested capital will be allowed under this section for a vessel, or an improvement completed on or after January 1, 2002 to a vessel, owned or effectively owned by the producer, as provided in 15 AAC [55.191](#). However, a producer may elect to expense the first \$1,000,000 in costs incurred with respect to improvements during a calendar year.

(b) A cost of capital allowance under this section will be allowed only for days when the vessel is in allowable service, in allowable lay up, or in allowable dry dock.

(c) The following requirements apply to the timing of changes in vessel status:

(1) a vessel changing from operation in allowable service to lay up or operation in alternative service begins lay up or operation in alternative service on the day after the last day of cargo discharge in allowable service;

(2) a vessel changing from operation in alternative service to lay up or operation in allowable service begins lay up or operation in allowable service on the day after the last day of cargo discharge in alternative service;

(3) a vessel changing from lay up to operation in allowable service or operation in alternative service begins operation in allowable service or operation in alternative service on the day after the vessel departs from the location where the vessel was laid up;

(4) a vessel going into dry dock begins dry dock status on the day after the last day of cargo discharge or, if going into dry dock from lay up, on the day after the vessel departs from the location where the vessel was laid up;

(5) a vessel finishing dry dock changes from dry dock status to the immediately subsequent status on the day after the vessel departs the dry dock facility;

(6) a vessel begins operation in allowable service on the day that its useful life begins or, in the case of a used vessel newly acquired by a producer, on the day that its remaining useful life for that producer begins, if the vessel proceeds directly to enter operation in allowable service; otherwise, the vessel begins operation in alternative service on the day specified in this paragraph; for purposes of this paragraph, the beginning of a vessel's useful life or remaining useful life is determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

(d) A cost of capital allowance under this section must be calculated using the methodology set out in the department's publication *Computation of a Cost-of-Capital Allowance under 15 AAC 55.196, Incorporating Depreciation and Return on Invested Capital for Marine Vessels and Improvements*, Second Edition, dated September 19, 2003 and adopted by reference.

(e) For purposes of this section,

(1) a vessel is in allowable service if the vessel is

(A) in service within the meaning given in 15 AAC 55.900, except when the vessel is in dry dock; or

(B) idle for a period of fewer than 90 consecutive days immediately before operation in allowable service under (A) of this paragraph; for purposes of this subparagraph, a vessel is not idle if it is in dry dock;

(2) a vessel is laid up if it is idle for a period of 90 or more consecutive days; for purposes of this paragraph, a vessel is not idle if it is in dry dock;

(3) a vessel is in allowable lay up if the vessel is laid up during a calendar year, but only to the extent that the total number of days it is or has been laid up while owned or effectively owned by the producer through the end of that calendar year does not exceed the total number of days it is or has been in allowable service while owned or effectively owned by the producer through the end of that calendar year;

(4) a vessel is in allowable dry dock if the vessel is in dry dock during a calendar year, but only for that fraction of the total days in dry dock that equals the sum of the number of days during the year that the vessel is in allowable service and the number of days during the year that the vessel is in allowable lay up, divided by the sum of the number of days during the year that the vessel is in allowable service, the number of days during the year that the vessel is laid up, and the number of days during the year that the vessel is in alternative service;

(5) a vessel is in alternative service if it is not in lay up, dry dock, or allowable service; and

(6) if necessary to determine a vessel's status during a month, the vessel's status at later times will be considered.

History: Eff. 1/1/2003, Register 164; am 1/1/2004, Register 168

Authority: AS 43.05.080

AS 43.55.020

AS 43.55.030

AS 43.55.040

AS 43.55.110

AS 43.55.150

Editor's note: Copies of *Computation of a Cost-of-Capital Allowance under 15 AAC 55.196, Incorporating Depreciation and Return on Invested Capital for Marine Vessels and Improvements*, adopted by reference in 15 AAC 55.196(d) , may be obtained from the Tax Division, Department of Revenue, 550 W. Seventh Ave., Suite 500, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3566.

Article 2

Production Tax Value of Oil and Gas

Section

200. (Repealed).

205. Calculation of production tax values.

210. (Repealed).

215. Applicability of lease expenditures.

220. (Repealed).

223. Cook Inlet lease expenditures.

225. (Repealed).

230. (Repealed).

235. (Repealed).

240. (Repealed).

245. Lease expenditures under operating agreements.

270. Overhead.

275. Exclusions from lease expenditures.

280. Adjustments to lease expenditures.

290. When cost is incurred.

15 AAC 55.200. Retroactive adjustments

Repealed.

History: Eff. 1/6/80, Register 73; am 1/1/2000, Register 152; repealed 5/3/2007, Register 182

Editor's note: The subject matter of 15 AAC 55.200 has been relocated to 15 AAC 55.820.

15 AAC 55.205. Calculation of production tax values

(a) A producer or, under AS 43.55.160 (d), an explorer shall calculate a single production tax value for a calendar year, under AS 43.55.160 (a)(1), and for a month, under AS 43.55.160 (a)(2), for each segment.

(b) The provision of AS 43.55.160 (b) that a production tax value may not be less than zero applies to each production tax value calculated for each segment. Adjusted lease expenditures applicable to a segment that exceed the amount of adjusted lease expenditures that may, under AS 43.55.160 (b), be deducted in calculating a production tax value for the segment are considered excess adjusted lease expenditures and, except as otherwise provided under 15 AAC 55.223, may not be reallocated to, or deducted in calculating a production tax value for, a different segment. Excess adjusted lease expenditures relating to the calculation of an annual production tax value, but not a monthly production tax value, may be used to establish a carried-forward annual loss to the extent allowed under AS 43.55.023 (b) and 43.55.160(e).

(c) For purposes of this section,

(1) except as otherwise provided under (2) of this subsection, each of the following is a segment for a producer:

(A) all oil and gas, if any, taxable under [AS 43.55.011](#) (e) that the producer produces from leases or properties in the state that include land north of 68 degrees North latitude;

(B) all oil and gas, if any, taxable under [AS 43.55.011](#) (e) that the producer produces from leases or properties in the state outside the Cook Inlet sedimentary basin no part of which is north of 68 degrees North latitude;

(C) oil, if any, taxable under [AS 43.55.011](#) (e) that the producer produces from each lease or property in the Cook Inlet sedimentary basin; for purposes of this paragraph, oil produced from each lease or property constitutes a separate segment;

(D) gas, if any, taxable under [AS 43.55.011](#) (e) that the producer produces from each lease or property in the Cook Inlet sedimentary basin; for purposes of this paragraph, gas produced from each lease or property constitutes a separate segment;

(2) if a producer or explorer does not produce any oil or gas from leases or properties in the

(A) state that include land north of 68 degrees North latitude, the area of the state north of 68 degrees North latitude is a segment for the producer or explorer;

(B) state outside the Cook Inlet sedimentary basin no part of which is north of 68 degrees North latitude, the area of the state outside the Cook Inlet sedimentary basin and not including any land north of 68 degrees North latitude is a segment for the producer or explorer;

(C) Cook Inlet sedimentary basin, the Cook Inlet sedimentary basin is a segment for the producer or explorer.

(d) For leases or properties in the Cook Inlet sedimentary basin that first commenced commercial production of oil or gas before April 1, 2006, unless otherwise approved or required by the department, the producer shall continue to treat as a single lease or property each tract, group of tracts, participating area, or unit that the producer consistently treated, subject to final audit resolution, as a single lease or property for purposes of calculating an economic limit factor under former [AS 43.55.013](#) . Production of oil or gas from a lease or property in the Cook Inlet sedimentary basin that first commences commercial production of oil or gas on or after April 1, 2006, and that corresponds to a participating area or unit approved by the Department of Natural Resources under [AS 38.05.180](#) , other than a lease or property for which the producer calculated an economic limit factor under former [AS 43.55.013](#) , must be treated as production from a distinct lease or property.

History: Eff. 5/3/2007, Register 182

Authority: [AS 43.05.080](#)

AS 43.55.110

AS 43.55.160

AS 43.55.165

15 AAC 55.210. Definitions

Repealed.

History: Eff. 1/6/80, Register 73; repealed 1/1/95, Register 132

15 AAC 55.215. Applicability of lease expenditures

(a) For purposes of AS 43.55.160 , a lease expenditure for a calendar year that is a cost of

(1) exploring for, developing, or producing oil or gas deposits located within a lease or property is considered a lease expenditure applicable to oil or gas produced from that lease or property during that calendar year, irrespective of whether any oil or gas is actually produced from that lease or property during that calendar year;

(2) exploring for oil or gas deposits located within land in the state other than a lease or property is considered a lease expenditure applicable to oil or gas produced from leases or properties during that calendar year in the area of the state explored, irrespective of whether any oil or gas is actually produced from leases or properties in that area during that calendar year; for purposes of this paragraph, an area of the state is either

(A) land north of 68 degrees North latitude;

(B) land outside the Cook Inlet sedimentary basin not including any land north of 68 degrees North latitude; or

(C) the Cook Inlet sedimentary basin.

(b) A producer's lease expenditure that is a cost of exploring for, developing, or producing oil or gas deposits located within a lease or property in the Cook Inlet sedimentary basin from which both oil and gas are produced by the producer during the calendar year that the lease expenditure is incurred, is allocated between the oil and gas proportionally to the respective amounts of oil and gas in BTU equivalent barrels produced by the producer from the lease or property during the calendar year and taxable under AS 43.55.011 (e). A producer's lease expenditure that is a cost of exploring for oil or gas deposits located within land in the Cook Inlet sedimentary basin that is not a lease or property is allocated among leases or properties in the Cook Inlet sedimentary basin and between oil and gas produced from each of those leases or properties proportionally to the respective amounts, if any, of oil and gas in BTU equivalent barrels produced by

the producer from those leases or properties during the calendar year the lease expenditure is incurred and taxable under [AS 43.55.011](#) (e).

(c) The applicability of a lease expenditure with respect to a geographic location is determined by the location of the oil or gas deposit that is explored for, developed, or produced, and not by the location where the cost in question is incurred.

History: Eff. 5/3/2007, Register 182

Authority: [AS 43.05.080](#)

[AS 43.55.110](#)

[AS 43.55.160](#)

[AS 43.55.165](#)

15 AAC 55.220. Oil and gas exploration tax credit

Repealed.

History: Eff. 1/1/2004, Register 168; repealed 5/3/2007, Register 182

Editor's note: The subject matter of 15 AAC [55.220](#) has been relocated to 15 AAC [55.350](#).

15 AAC 55.223. Cook Inlet lease expenditures

(a) In calculating an annual production tax value for a segment described in 15 AAC [55.205\(c\)](#) (1)(C) or (D), a producer shall deduct applicable adjusted lease expenditures for the calendar year to the maximum extent that deductibility is allowed under applicable law, including (b) of this section.

(b) For a calendar year for which a limitation under [AS 43.55.011](#) (j) or (k) on the tax levied by [AS 43.55.011](#) (e) and (g) would have the effect, before reallocation of adjusted lease expenditures under this section, of reducing the producer's tax on oil or gas produced from one or more leases or properties below the amount of the tax that would be levied in the absence of that limitation, the producer shall reallocate under this subsection adjusted lease expenditures that are excess adjusted lease expenditures, if any, under 15 AAC [55.205\(b\)](#) in the calculation of annual production tax values for segments described in 15 AAC [55.205\(c\)](#) (1)(C) or (D). The producer shall (1) calculate the total amount of those excess adjusted lease expenditures; (2) multiply that total amount by 20 percent; (3) calculate for each lease or property the amount by which a limitation under [AS 43.55.011](#) (j) or (k) would reduce, before reallocation of adjusted lease expenditures under this section, the amount of the producer's tax levied by [AS 43.55.011](#) (e) and (g); (4) calculate the total of the reductions calculated under (3) of this subsection for all

affected leases or properties; (5) if the amount calculated under (2) of this subsection is greater than the amount calculated under (4) of this subsection, subtract the latter from the former; and (6) multiply the amount, if any, calculated under (5) of this subsection by five. The amount, if any, calculated under (6) of this subsection is the only amount of the excess adjusted lease expenditures applicable to segments described in 15 AAC [55.205\(c\)](#) (1)(C) or (D) that may be used to establish a carried-forward annual loss, to the extent allowed under [AS 43.55.023](#) (b) and 43.55.160(e). The other excess adjusted lease expenditures applicable to segments described in 15 AAC [55.205\(c\)](#) (1)(C) or (D) are considered to be reallocated to, and deducted in calculating production tax values for, other segments described in 15 AAC [55.205\(c\)](#) (1)(C) or (D).

History: Eff. 5/3/2007, Register 182

Authority: [AS 43.05.080](#)

[AS 43.55.011](#)

[AS 43.55.110](#)

[AS 43.55.160](#)

[AS 43.55.165](#)

15 AAC 55.225. Oil and gas exploration tax credit claim

Repealed.

History: Eff. 1/1/2004, Register 168; repealed 5/3/2007, Register 182

Editor's note: The subject matter of 15 AAC [55.225](#) has been relocated to 15 AAC [55.355](#).

15 AAC 55.230. Qualified exploration expenditures

Repealed.

History: Eff. 1/1/2004, Register 168; repealed 5/3/2007, Register 182

Editor's note: The subject matter of 15 AAC [55.230](#) has been relocated to 15 AAC [55.360](#).

15 AAC 55.235. Transfer of a production tax credit certificate

Repealed.

History: Eff. 1/1/2004, Register 168; repealed 5/3/2007, Register 182

Editor's note: The subject matter of 15 AAC [55.235](#) has been relocated to 15 AAC [55.365](#).

15 AAC 55.240. Applying production tax credit certificates against production tax liability

Repealed.

History: Eff. 1/1/2004, Register 168; repealed 5/3/2007, Register 182

Editor's note: The subject matter of 15 AAC [55.240](#) has been relocated to 15 AAC [55.370](#).

15 AAC 55.245. Lease expenditures under operating agreements

(a) In approving or requiring use of an operating agreement under [AS 43.55.165](#) (c) or (d), the department will impose conditions or requirements it considers necessary to ensure that the purposes of [AS 43.55.160](#) - 43.55.170 are met. Those conditions or requirements may include

(1) exclusion of particular billable or billed items from lease expenditures in addition to items excluded under [AS 43.55.165](#) (e);

(2) remedies for inadequate review or auditing of operator bills by a producer and for other noncompliance;

(3) an expiration date for the department's approval;

(4) requirements for reporting by operators or producers; those requirements may include submission to the department of audit workpapers and other documents relating to audits of operator bills by a producer;

(5) requirements for auditing by producers, those requirements may include submission of an audit plan to the department for approval; this paragraph applies only to the department's approving use of an operating agreement and not to the department's requiring use of an operating agreement; and

(6) a prohibition against agreements or transactions under which, in exchange for other consideration, a producer agrees to an amount billed by the operator or a billing practice by the operator, or agrees not to challenge that amount or practice.

(b) If the department has approved or required use of an operating agreement under [AS 43.55.165](#) (c) or (d), the operator shall notify the department in writing within 30 days after any change in the

(1) operating agreement;

- (2) identity of the operator or any of the parties to the operating agreement; or
- (3) ownership of the working interests in the lease or property to which the operating agreement applies.
- (c) For lease expenditures for calendar year 2006 or 2007,
 - (1) the department may retroactively approve or require use of an operating agreement under [AS 43.55.165](#) (c) or (d);
 - (2) a producer may request the department to approve use of an operating agreement under [AS 43.55.165](#) (c) or (d) by filing the request in or with the statement described in [AS 43.55.030](#) (a) for the calendar year in question.

History: Eff. 5/3/2007, Register 182

Authority: [AS 43.05.080](#)

[AS 43.55.110](#)

[AS 43.55.160](#)

[AS 43.55.165](#)

[AS 43.55.170](#)

15 AAC 55.270. Overhead

(a) This subsection applies only to determining allowable overhead expenses under [AS 43.55.165](#) (a) and (b). For purposes of [AS 43.55.165](#) (b)(1)(C), a reasonable allowance for a producer's or explorer's overhead expenses directly related to exploring for, developing, and producing oil or gas deposits located within a lease or property or other land in the state is the sum of

(1) three percent of the producer's or explorer's non-overhead lease expenditures that are qualified capital expenditures; and

(2) nine percent of the producer's or explorer's non-overhead lease expenditures that are not

(A) qualified capital expenditures; or

(B) payments of or in lieu of taxes.

(b) This subsection applies only to determining the allowance for overhead expenses under [AS 43.55.165](#) (c)(2) and (d)(2). For a producer that is not an operator of the lease

or property subject to an operating agreement, this allowance is in addition to allowable overhead expenses included in the costs that are billable or billed, as applicable, under an operating agreement subject to [AS 43.55.165](#) (c)(1) or (d)(1). For purposes of [AS 43.55.165](#) (c)(2) and (d)(2), the reasonable percentage allowed is 0.4 percent for a producer that is not the operator of the lease or property. The percentage may not be applied to items that are excluded under [AS 43.55.165](#) (e) or to payments of or in lieu of taxes. An overhead allowance under [AS 43.55.165](#) (c)(2) or (d)(2) is not allowed for the operator of the lease or property.

(c) The provisions of (a) and (b) of this section do not apply to determining allowable overhead expenses included in the costs that are billable or billed, as applicable, under an operating agreement subject to [AS 43.55.165](#) (c)(1) or (d)(1).

(d) An allowance for overhead expenses is not a qualified capital expenditure.

History: Eff. 5/3/2007, Register 182

Authority: [AS 43.05.080](#)

[AS 43.55.110](#)

[AS 43.55.165](#)

15 AAC 55.275. Exclusions from lease expenditures

(a) The portion of a producer's expenditures incurred during a calendar year that is excluded under [AS 43.55.165](#) (e)(18) is calculated separately for each segment under 15 AAC [55.205](#). Subject to prorating for only a portion of a calendar year as provided under [AS 43.55.165](#) (e)(18), the excluded portion for a segment is \$1 less than the product of \$.30 multiplied by the total amount of taxable

(1) oil and gas, in BTU equivalent barrels, produced by the producer from leases or properties corresponding to the segment described in 15 AAC [55.205\(c\)](#) (1)(A), for that segment;

(2) oil and gas, in BTU equivalent barrels, produced by the producer from leases or properties corresponding to the segment described in 15 AAC [55.205\(c\)](#) (1)(B), for that segment;

(3) oil, in BTU equivalent barrels, produced by the producer from a lease or property corresponding to a segment described in 15 AAC [55.205\(c\)](#) (1)(C), for that segment;

(4) gas, in BTU equivalent barrels, produced by the producer from a lease or property corresponding to a segment described in 15 AAC [55.205\(c\)](#) (1)(D), for that segment.

(b) The portion of a producer's expenditures that is excluded for a segment under [AS 43.55.165](#) (e)(18) may not exceed the total amount of expenditures that would be qualified capital expenditures applicable to the segment but for the exclusion provided under [AS 43.55.165](#) (e)(18).

(c) For purposes of [AS 43.55.165](#) (e)(18) and (a) of this section, taxable oil or gas is all oil or gas produced from a lease or property in the state except oil and gas the ownership or right to which is exempt from taxation

History: Eff. 5/3/2007, Register 182

Authority: [AS 43.05.080](#)

[AS 43.55.023](#)

[AS 43.55.110](#)

[AS 43.55.165](#)

15 AAC 55.280. Adjustments to lease expenditures

In adjusting a producer's or explorer's lease expenditures for the receipt of a payment or credit for the sale or other transfer of an asset under [AS 43.55.170](#) (a)(3)(A), if the acquisition cost of the asset was incurred during a calendar year for which a portion of the producer's or explorer's expenditures was excluded under [AS 43.55.165](#) (e)(18) and 15 AAC [55.275](#), the amount required to be subtracted from the producer's or explorer's lease expenditures under [AS 43.55.170](#) (a) is reduced by a fraction of the payment or credit received for the sale or transfer of the asset as provided in this section. That fraction is equal to the quotient of (1) the total of the excluded portions of the producer's or explorer's expenditures described in this section for all segments in the state under 15 AAC [55.205](#), divided by (2) the sum of the (A) producer's or explorer's qualified capital expenditures incurred with respect to all segments in the state during the calendar year or portion of the calendar year for which that excluded portion was excluded, plus (B) the amount described in (1) of this section.

History: Eff. 5/3/2007, Register 182

Authority: [AS 43.05.080](#)

[AS 43.55.023](#)

[AS 43.55.110](#)

[AS 43.55.165](#)

[AS 43.55.170](#)

15 AAC 55.290. When cost is incurred

(a) Unless otherwise provided under (c) of this section, for purposes of [AS 43.55.165](#) and this chapter, a cost incurred by a producer or explorer is incurred during the calendar year

(1) for which the operator of a lease or property bills the producer for the cost, if

(A) the cost is a cost of exploring for, developing, or producing oil or gas deposits located within the lease or property;

(B) the operator operates the lease or property on behalf of the producer; and

(C) at least one producer, other than the operator, on behalf of which the operator operates the lease or property has a material interest in the lease or property;

(2) in which the cost is recorded on the producer's or explorer's financial accounting books or federal income tax books as incurred or, in the case of a cost that is treated as a capitalized expenditure under 26 U.S.C. (Internal Revenue Code), as amended, regardless of elections made under 26 U.S.C. 263(c) (Internal Revenue Code), as amended, as placed in the producer's or explorer's work-in-process, construction-in-process, or similar account, if

(A) a material portion of the cost is not billed to at least one non-operator producer by the operator of a lease or property with respect to whose oil or gas exploration, development, or production the cost is incurred; and

(B) the producer's or explorer's fiscal year for financial accounting purposes or federal income tax purposes, as applicable, is the calendar year;

(3) in which the cost is recorded on the producer's or explorer's financial accounting books as incurred after those books have been restated on a calendar year basis using a method approved or prescribed by the department, if the circumstances are other than those described in (1) or (2) of this subsection.

(b) If a cost is subject to (a)(2) of this section, the producer or explorer may elect to rely on either its financial accounting books or its federal income tax books, but that election once made may not be changed without the department's approval. An election under this subsection

(1) is solely for the purpose of determining during which calendar year a cost is incurred; and

(2) does not affect the categorization of a lease expenditure as a qualified capital expenditure or as not a qualified capital expenditure under [AS 43.55.023](#) (k).

(c) For purposes of [AS 43.55.023](#) (i), [AS 43.55.165](#) , and this chapter, whether a cost incurred by a producer or explorer was incurred before April 1, 2001, or after March 31, 2001, and before April 1, 2006, or after March 31, 2006, is determined by the month

(1) for which the operator of a lease or property contemporaneously billed the producer for the cost, if

(A) the cost is a cost of exploring for, developing, or producing oil or gas deposits located within the lease or property;

(B) the operator operated the lease or property on behalf of the producer; and

(C) at least one producer, other than the operator, on behalf of which the operator operated the lease or property had a material interest in the lease or property;

(2) in which the cost was contemporaneously recorded on the producer's or explorer's financial accounting books as incurred or, in the case of a cost that is treated as a capitalized expenditure under 26 U.S.C. (Internal Revenue Code), as amended, regardless of elections made under 26 U.S.C. 263(c) (Internal Revenue Code), as amended, as placed in the producer's or explorer's work-in-process, construction-in-process, or similar account, if the circumstances were other than those described in (1) of this subsection.

History: Eff. 5/3/2007, Register 182

Authority: [AS 43.05.080](#)

[AS 43.55.023](#)

[AS 43.55.110](#)

[AS 43.55.165](#)

Article 3

Tax Credits

Section

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15 AAC 55.305. Application of tax credits

(a) A producer may apply a tax credit as allowed by law only against the specified type of tax liability. A producer may not apply a tax credit against a penalty or interest.

(b) If a provision of AS 43.55 or this chapter refers to application of a tax credit against a tax liability under AS 43.55.011 (e) but not also AS 43.55.011 (f), the tax credit may not be applied against the minimum tax for oil and gas produced from leases or properties in the state north of 68 degrees North latitude determined under AS 43.55.011 (f). Nothing in this subsection prevents a producer from applying a tax credit based on a lease expenditure applicable to oil and gas produced from those leases or properties against a tax on oil or gas produced from leases or properties elsewhere in the state.

History: Eff. 5/3/2007, Register 182

Authority: AS 43.05.080

AS 43.55.011

AS 43.55.023

AS 43.55.024

AS 43.55.025

AS 43.55.110

15 AAC 55.310. Qualified capital expenditure credits

For purposes of AS 43.55.023 (a) and (k), if an expenditure incurred by a producer or explorer during a calendar year is an outlay for work-in-progress with respect to an asset the cost of which is treated as a capitalized expenditure under 26 U.S.C. (Internal Revenue Code), as amended, regardless of elections made under 26 U.S.C. 263(c) (Internal Revenue Code), as amended, the fact that the asset is not placed in service until a later calendar year does not prevent the expenditure from constituting a qualified capital expenditure.

History: Eff. 5/3/2007, Register 182

Authority: AS 43.05.080

AS 43.55.023

AS 43.55.110

15 AAC 55.315. Carried-forward annual loss credits

A carried-forward annual loss tax credit under AS 43.55.023 (b) may not be applied against a tax liability for the calendar year in which the adjusted lease expenditures on which the credit is based are incurred.

History: Eff. 5/3/2007, Register 182

Authority: AS 43.05.080

AS 43.55.023

AS 43.55.110

AS 43.55.160

15 AAC 55.320. Transferable tax credit certificates

(a) A producer or explorer may apply for a transferable tax credit certificate for

(1) a qualified capital expenditure credit under AS 43.55.023 (a) at any time after the qualified capital expenditure in question is incurred but no more frequently than once a calendar quarter;

(2) a carried-forward annual loss credit under [AS 43.55.023](#) (b) no earlier than January 1 of the calendar year following the calendar year in which the carried-forward annual loss in question is incurred.

(b) Information and documentation that the department will require a producer or explorer to provide in an application for a transferable tax credit certificate under [AS 43.55.023](#) (d) include

(1) the applicant's certification, under oath, that the expenditures for which the credit is claimed have been incurred, that the credit has not been used, and that the applicant is aware of no reason why the applicant does not qualify for the credit;

(2) a list of any authorizations for expenditure that apply to the expenditures for which the credit is claimed and copies of those authorizations;

(3) a schedule of the relevant expenditures incurred, identifying any applicable authorizations for expenditure and showing the accounts charged and, in the case of expenditures included in a joint interest billing, the month billed;

(4) a description of the lease or property or other land where the exploration, development, or production activities with respect to which the relevant expenditures were incurred took place, and a map or survey showing the location of the activities;

(5) if the relevant expenditures include costs associated with drilling a well, a

(A) copy of

(i) the Well Completion or Recompletion Report and Log (Form 10-407) filed with the Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission under 20 AAC [25.070](#); or

(ii) a well completion report that is filed with a federal agency and that is substantially similar to the filing described in (i) of this subparagraph; or

(B) well status report, if at the time the application is made material described in (A) of this paragraph is not yet due to be filed and has not been filed;

(6) if the lease or property where the exploration, development, or production activities with respect to which the relevant expenditures were incurred took place is subject to a unit operating agreement, identification of the applicable unit operating agreement;

(7) a list of any partners or other entities that shared in costs of which the relevant expenditures incurred by the applicant are the applicant's share;

(8) if the relevant expenditures are subject to joint venture audit by a participant in a joint venture, identification of and contact information for the joint interest auditor; and

(9) in the case of a qualified capital expenditure incurred in connection with geological or geophysical exploration or in connection with a well, the applicant's written agreement described in [AS 43.55.023](#) (a)(2).

History: Eff. 5/3/2007, Register 182

Authority: [AS 43.05.080](#)

[AS 43.55.023](#)

[AS 43.55.110](#)

15 AAC 55.325. Cash refunds

(a) For purposes of [AS 43.55.023](#) (f), the limitation of 50,000 BTU equivalent barrels a day applies to a producer's oil and gas production during the calendar year preceding the calendar year in which the producer applies in writing to the department for a cash refund.

(b) For purposes of [AS 43.55.023](#) (f)(4), the maximum refund amount of \$25 million applies to the calendar year in which the refund is issued to a producer, irrespective of the calendar year in which an application for a refund or an application for a transferable tax credit certificate is made, a transferable tax credit certificate is issued, or a qualified capital expenditure or bid for a lease on state land is made.

(c) For purposes of [AS 43.55.023](#) (f)(3), an unpaid delinquent tax is an amount of tax for which the department has issued an assessment that has not been paid and, if contested, has not been finally resolved in the producer's favor.

(d) If the total amount of cash refunds for which producers qualify at any time under [AS 43.55.023](#) (f) exceeds the available appropriations, if any, for that purpose, the department will give priority to earlier-received applications for refunds. However, on the first business day of each calendar year, previously received outstanding applications will be considered, for purposes of that priority only, to have been received on that first business day. Among applications for refunds received on a given day, the department if necessary will allocate available appropriated money pro rata.

(e) Interest does not accrue with respect to any cash refund under [AS 43.55.023](#) (f).

History: Eff. 5/3/2007, Register 182

Authority: [AS 43.05.080](#)

[AS 43.55.023](#)

[AS 43.55.110](#)

15 AAC 55.330. Transitional investment expenditure credits

(a) Except as provided under (b) of this section, a tax credit under [AS 43.55.023](#) (i)(2) may not be taken for a calendar year after 2006 based on a transitional investment expenditure that is not included in the statement described in 15 AAC [55.345\(g\)](#) , except for an expenditure that

(1) would have been recognized as a transitional investment expenditure but for the fact that the producer or explorer treated it as an expense for federal income tax purposes before April 1, 2008; and

(2) the United States Internal Revenue Service subsequently required to be capitalized under 26 U.S.C. (Internal Revenue Code), as amended.

(b) A person that did not have commercial production of oil or gas from a lease or property in the state before January 1, 2008, and that wishes to take a tax credit under [AS 43.55.023](#) (i)(2) may not take a tax credit under [AS 43.55.023](#) (i)(2) based on a transitional investment expenditure that is not included in the statement described in 15 AAC [55.345\(g\)](#) , except for an expenditure that

(1) would have been recognized as a transitional investment expenditure but for the fact that the producer or explorer treated it as an expense for federal income tax purposes before the statement was filed with the department; and

(2) the United States Internal Revenue Service subsequently required to be capitalized under 26 U.S.C. (Internal Revenue Code), as amended.

(c) The exclusion of certain expenditures as provided under [AS 43.55.165](#) (e)(18) and 15 AAC [55.275](#) applies to the calculation of a producer's transitional investment expenditures incurred during a calendar year or, as prorated under [AS 43.55.165](#) (e)(18), during the last nine months of 2001 or the first three months of 2006. The portion that is excluded is a single amount calculated for the total of the producer's expenditures that would otherwise be transitional investment expenditures, irrespective of the lease or property or area of the state with respect to which the expenditure was incurred. Subject to prorating as applicable, the excluded portion for a calendar year is \$1 less than the product of \$.30 multiplied by the total amount of taxable oil and gas, in BTU equivalent barrels, produced by the producer from all leases or properties in the state during that calendar year. However, the excluded portion for a calendar year may not exceed the total amount of the producer's expenditures incurred during that calendar year that, but for the exclusion provided under [AS 43.55.165](#) (e)(18), would be qualified capital expenditures if they were incurred after March 31, 2006. For purposes of applying the exclusion under this subsection,

(1) oil and gas are considered to be produced from a lease or property according to

(A) [AS 43.55](#), as that chapter read on March 31, 2006; and

(B) this chapter, as it read on March 31, 2006;

(2) "gas" has the meaning given in [AS 43.55.900](#) , as that section read on March 31, 2006;

(3) "oil" has the meaning given in [AS 43.55.900](#) , as that section read on March 31, 2006;
and

(4) "taxable oil and gas" means all oil and gas produced from a lease or property in the state except oil and gas the ownership or right to which is exempt from taxation.

History: Eff. 5/3/2007, Register 182

Authority: [AS 43.05.080](#)

[AS 43.55.023](#)

[AS 43.55.110](#)

[AS 43.55.165](#)

15 AAC 55.335. Additional nontransferable credits

(a) For the last nine months of calendar year 2006,

(1) the maximum tax credit that a producer may take under [AS 43.55.024](#) (a) is \$4,500,000;

(2) for purposes of [AS 43.55.024](#) (c), the average amount of oil and gas produced a day by a producer is calculated only for the last nine months of the calendar year;

(3) the maximum tax credit that a producer may take under

(A) [AS 43.55.024](#) (c)(1) is \$9,000,000;

(B) [AS 43.55.024](#) (c)(2) is \$9,000,000 multiplied by the fraction set out in [AS 43.55.024](#) (c)(2).

(b) For a calendar year during which two or more producers that qualify under [AS 43.55.024](#) (e) are succeeded through merger, acquisition, or a similar transaction by a single producer that qualifies under [AS 43.55.024](#) (e),

(1) each of the predecessor producers may take that percentage of an entire credit to which it is otherwise entitled under [AS 43.55.024](#) (a) or (c) that equals the percentage of days in the calendar year during which those producers are separate entities or, for a

transaction occurring in 2006, the percentage of days in the last nine months of 2006, during which those producers are separate entities;

(2) the successor producer may take that percentage of a single entire credit to which it is otherwise entitled under [AS 43.55.024](#) (a) or (c) that equals the percentage of days in the calendar year during which that producer is the successor to the predecessor producers or, for a transaction occurring in 2006, the percentage of days in the last nine months of 2006 during which that producer is the successor to the predecessor producers.

(c) An application under [AS 43.55.024](#) (e) must be filed with the department, as part of the statement described in [AS 43.55.030](#) (a), on or before March 31 of the calendar year after the calendar year for which the producer seeks the department's determination that the producer was qualified under [AS 43.55.024](#) . The application must include

(1) the producer's certification that the producer's operation in the state or its ownership of an interest in a lease or property in the state as a distinct producer is not for the purpose of dividing among multiple producer entities any production tax liability under [AS 43.55.011](#) (e) or (f) that would otherwise be attributed to a single producer;

(2) information requested on the application form prescribed by the department concerning the producer's transactions or relationships affecting

(A) interests in leases or properties in the state;

(B) rights to oil or gas production from leases or properties in the state; and

(C) interests in other business entities or interests of other business entities in the producer; and

(3) other pertinent information required by the department.

History: Eff. 5/3/2007, Register 182

Authority: [AS 43.05.080](#)

[AS 43.55.024](#)

[AS 43.55.030](#)

[AS 43.55.110](#)

15 AAC 55.340. Cook Inlet credit provisions

(a) For purposes of [AS 43.55.011](#) (m), the portion of a tax credit for the calendar year of production that is allocated to gas produced by a producer during a calendar year from leases or properties in the Cook Inlet sedimentary basin is, for a credit under

(1) [AS 43.55.024](#) (c), a fraction whose numerator is the amount of gas taxable under [AS 43.55.011](#) (e) in BTU equivalent barrels produced by the producer during the calendar year from all leases or properties in the Cook Inlet sedimentary basin and whose denominator is the total amount of oil and gas taxable under [AS 43.55.011](#) (e) in BTU equivalent barrels produced by the producer during the calendar year from all leases or properties in the state;

(2) [AS 38.05.180](#) (i), [AS 41.09.010](#) , or [AS 43.55.025](#) for an expenditure incurred for exploration in the Cook Inlet sedimentary basin and that is available to be applied for the calendar year of production, a fraction whose numerator is the amount of gas taxable under [AS 43.55.011](#) (e) in BTU equivalent barrels produced by the producer during the calendar year from all leases or properties in the Cook Inlet sedimentary basin and whose denominator is the amount of oil and gas taxable under [AS 43.55.011](#) (e) in BTU equivalent barrels produced by the producer during the calendar year from all leases or properties in the Cook Inlet sedimentary basin;

(3) [AS 38.05.180](#) (i), [AS 41.09.010](#) , or [AS 43.55.025](#) for an expenditure incurred for exploration outside the Cook Inlet sedimentary basin, zero;

(4) [AS 43.20.043](#) or [AS 43.55.024](#) (a), zero.

(b) Except for excess tax credits remaining after reduction as determined under [AS 43.55.011](#) (m)(4) and under (c) and (d) of this section, a tax credit required to be allocated under [AS 43.55.011](#) (m) and (n) to gas produced by a producer during a calendar year from leases or properties in the Cook Inlet sedimentary basin

(1) may be applied, if at all, only against the tax levied by [AS 43.55.011](#) (e) on that gas;

(2) to the extent not applied as described in (1) of this subsection, is not available to be used as a tax credit in any manner and is considered lost.

(c) The only types of tax credits that may be included in a determination of excess tax credits under [AS 43.55.011](#) (m) are tax credits under [AS 38.05.180](#) (i), [AS 41.09.010](#) , and [AS 43.55.025](#) . In calculating excess tax credits, the total amount of the portions of the tax credits under [AS 38.05.180](#) (i), [AS 41.09.010](#) , and [AS 43.55.025](#) that are allocated to gas produced from leases or properties in the Cook Inlet sedimentary basin during the calendar year is compared to the total amount of tax levied on that gas by [AS 43.55.011](#) (e) after application of any limitation under [AS 43.55.011](#) (j). If the former amount exceeds the latter amount, the difference is the amount of excess tax credits. After the amount of excess tax credits, if any, has been reduced under [AS 43.55.011](#) (m)(3), the remaining amount of excess tax credits, if any, is treated as a credit under [AS 43.55.025](#) to the extent, if any, that the producer correctly included a credit under [AS 43.55.025](#) in determining excess tax credits, and the balance of the remaining amount of excess tax credits is treated as a credit under [AS 38.05.180](#) (i) or [AS 41.09.010](#) .

(d) If a producer's excess adjusted lease expenditures are required to be reallocated under 15 AAC [55.223\(b\)](#) , then for purposes of [AS 43.55.011](#) (m)(3), the total calculated under [AS 43.55.011](#) (m)(2) is replaced by

(1) zero, if the amount calculated under 15 AAC [55.223\(b\)](#) (2) is greater than or equal to the amount calculated under 15 AAC [55.223\(b\)](#) (4);

(2) the remainder calculated by subtracting the amount calculated under 15 AAC [55.223\(b\)](#) (2) from the amount calculated under 15 AAC [55.223\(b\)](#)(4), if the former amount is less than the latter amount.

(e) A tax credit under [AS 38.05.180](#) (i), [AS 41.09.010](#) , or [AS 43.55.025](#) is subject to [AS 43.55.011](#) (m) and (a) - (c) of this section if the person that originally qualified for the tax credit fails to transfer the tax credit to another person before or during the calendar year that the credit becomes available to be applied against a tax levied by [AS 43.55.011](#) (e) on gas produced from leases or properties in the Cook Inlet sedimentary basin. If the tax credit is transferred to another person before or during that calendar year, the transferee's use of the tax credit is not subject to [AS 43.55.011](#) (m) or (a) - (c) of this section, irrespective of whether the transferee produces gas from a lease or property in the Cook Inlet sedimentary basin. For purposes of this subsection, a tax credit under [AS 43.55.025](#) is not available to be applied against a tax until the department has issued a production tax credit certificate for the credit under [AS 43.55.025](#) (f)(5).

(f) At the request of the person seeking a production tax credit certificate under [AS 43.55.025](#) (f), the department will defer issuing a certificate that is otherwise ready for issuance in December of a calendar year until January of the next calendar year.

History: Eff. 5/3/2007, Register 182

Authority: [AS 43.05.080](#)

[AS 43.55.011](#)

[AS 43.55.024](#)

[AS 43.55.025](#)

[AS 43.55.110](#)

15 AAC 55.345. Procedures for applying certain tax credits

(a) To apply a tax credit allowed under [AS 43.55.023](#) or 43.55.024 against a tax liability under [AS 43.55.011](#) , a producer must file, no later than March 31 of the year following the calendar year for which the tax was levied, a claim for the tax credit in the statement described in [AS 43.55.030](#) (a), setting out the information required by the department on a form prescribed by the department as part of that statement.

(b) In addition to other information required by the department, a claim under this section for a tax credit for a qualified capital expenditure under [AS 43.55.023](#) (a) or carried-forward annual loss under [AS 43.55.023](#) (b) must include

(1) a description and accounting of the expenditures for which the credit is claimed, including a summary of the types of expenditures and the month and calendar year each expenditure was incurred;

(2) a description of the lease or property or other land where the exploration, development, or production activities with respect to which the relevant expenditures were incurred took place, and if the producer is not the operator, identification of the operator;

(3) a list of any partners or other entities that shared in costs of which the relevant expenditures incurred by the producer are the producer's share, providing the respective shares of the partners or other entities, including the producer, and identifying the operator of the venture;

(4) identification of the custodians of the accounting records for the relevant expenditures, including the general ledgers, contracts, progress billings and invoices, and joint interest billings;

(5) if applicable, the producer's written agreement required under [AS 43.55.023](#) (a)(2); and

(6) in the case of a qualified capital expenditure, the producer's certification that a tax credit has not been and is not being taken for the expenditure under [AS 38.05.180](#) (i), [AS 41.09.010](#) , [AS 43.20.043](#) , or [AS 43.55.025](#) , except as provided under (c) of this section.

(c) A producer that files an application under 15 AAC [55.355](#) for an alternative oil and gas exploration tax credit under [AS 43.55.025](#) for an expenditure that the producer believes is a qualified capital expenditure may file a contingent claim under this section for a qualified capital expenditure tax credit under [AS 43.55.023](#) (a), if and to the extent that the expenditure later is determined not to qualify for a tax credit under [AS 43.55.025](#) but is determined to qualify for a tax credit under [AS 43.55.023](#) (a).

(d) In addition to other information required by the department, a claim under this section for a tax credit shown on a transferable tax credit certificate under [AS 43.55.023](#) (e) must

(1) identify the certificate and the person that transferred the certificate to the producer claiming the tax credit; and

(2) state the percentage, if any, of the tax credit that was subtracted in calculating the amount of an installment payment for each month under 15 AAC [55.380\(b\)](#) .

(e) In addition to other information required by the department, a claim under this section for a tax credit for a transitional investment expenditure under [AS 43.55.023](#) (i)(2) must include the producer's certification that a tax credit has not been and is not being taken under [AS 38.05.180](#) (i), [AS 41.09.010](#) , [AS 43.20.043](#) , or [AS 43.55.025](#) for the expenditure.

(f) A producer claiming a tax credit under [AS 43.55.023](#) (i)(2) for calendar year 2006 need not provide documentation of the person's transitional investment expenditures other than a certification that the producer incurred sufficient transitional investment expenditures to qualify for the amount of the tax credit claimed. Nothing in this subsection limits the department's right to require additional documentation on later audit.

(g) A producer that has incurred transitional investment expenditures and that wishes to take a tax credit under [AS 43.55.023](#) (i)(2) for a calendar year after 2006 must provide to the department no later than March 31, 2008, in addition to other information the department may require, a complete statement of the producer's transitional investment expenditures, by calendar year in which the expenditure was incurred and by lease or property to which the expenditure related, and showing the producer's total amount of transitional investment expenditures.

(h) A producer that files a claim for a tax credit under this section shall retain and make available to the department upon request all financial and technical source records supporting the credit claimed. If the credit claimed relates to an exploration well or to geological or geophysical exploration, the records to be retained and made available must include drill rig logs, daily drilling logs, and activity logs.

History: Eff. 5/3/2007, Register 182

Authority: [AS 43.05.080](#)

[AS 43.55.023](#)

[AS 43.55.024](#)

[AS 43.55.025](#)

[AS 43.55.030](#)

[AS 43.55.040](#)

[AS 43.55.110](#)

15 AAC 55.350. Alternative tax credit for exploration

(a) An explorer may request an alternative oil and gas exploration tax credit under [AS 43.55.025](#) by filing an application with the department no later than six months after the completion date of the exploration activity for which the tax credit is claimed. An application for a tax credit that the applicant wishes to use for a previous calendar year, as provided under 15 AAC [55.370\(c\)](#) , may be filed with the statement filed under [AS 43.55.030](#) (a) for that calendar year.

(b) For a particular exploration well, an explorer may claim a tax credit of

(1) 20 percent of exploration expenditures,

(A) if those expenditures qualify under [AS 43.55.025](#) (b) and (c); and

(B) regardless of whether the well is less than 25 miles from an existing unit that is under a plan of development;

(2) 20 percent of exploration expenditures,

(A) if those expenditures qualify under [AS 43.55.025](#) (b) and (d); and

(B) regardless of whether the bottom hole of the exploration well is less than three miles away from the bottom hole of a preexisting suspended, completed, or abandoned oil or gas well; or

(3) 40 percent of exploration expenditures, if those expenditures qualify under [AS 43.55.025](#) (b), (c), and (d).

(c) For a particular seismic or geophysical exploration activity, an explorer may claim a tax credit of 40 percent of exploration expenditures, if those expenditures qualify under [AS 43.25.025](#) (b) and (e).

History: Eff. 5/3/2007, Register 182

Authority: [AS 43.05.080](#)

[AS 43.55.025](#)

[AS 43.55.110](#)

Editor's note: The subject matter of 15 AAC 55.350 was formerly located at 15 AAC 55.220. The history note for 15 AAC [55.350](#) does not reflect the history of the earlier section.

15 AAC 55.355. Alternative oil and gas exploration tax credit claim

(a) An application for an alternative oil and gas exploration tax credit under AS 43.55.025 for a particular exploration activity may, on a form provided by the department, be filed by

(1) a single explorer that

(A) holds the entire interest in the particular well or seismic or geophysical exploration activity; and

(B) incurred 100 percent of the expenditures for which the credit is claimed; or

(2) a designated joint applicant that is authorized in a writing, signed by each explorer that incurred expenditures, to file a joint tax credit application on behalf of all those explorers; a joint application must be for the total qualified expenditures incurred by all the explorers for the exploration activity for which the credit is claimed and must include a copy of the written authorization signed by each explorer.

(b) A tax credit application for an exploration well must include the following information:

(1) the applicant's name, permanent contact address, and telephone number;

(2) if the applicant is a designated joint applicant, under (a)(2) of this section, the name and address of each explorer represented in the application and the percentage of the total qualified exploration expenditures incurred by each explorer;

(3) a description of the exploration activities for which the credit is claimed;

(4) an accounting of the qualified exploration expenditures for which credit is claimed;

(5) the date the exploration well was spudded, the date it was drilled, and the completion date;

(6) the bottom hole location and the surface location of the exploration well;

(7) for an application under AS 43.55.025 (b) and (c), the

(A) bottom hole location of the nearest preexisting well, or for a well that explores a Cook Inlet prospect, a showing that the well constitutes a distinct separate exploration target;

(B) date the nearest preexisting well was drilled;

(C) completion date of the nearest preexisting well; and

(D) the distance between the bottom hole location of the exploration well and the bottom hole location of the nearest preexisting well, measured as a horizontal distance between the surface location directly above the bottom hole location of each well;

(8) if the exploration well is within a unit boundary,

(A) identification of the unit; and

(B) a copy of the plan of exploration or plan of development that was in effect for the unit on May 13, 2003;

(9) for an application under AS 43.55.025 (b) and (d),

(A) identification of the nearest unit that is under a plan of development; and

(B) the distance between the bottom hole location of the exploration well and the outer boundary of the nearest unit that is under a plan of development,

(i) as the boundary was delineated on July 1, 2003; and

(ii) measured as a horizontal distance between the surface location directly above the bottom hole location of the well and the nearest point on the outer boundary of the unit;

(10) a survey plat that graphically identifies all the locations, distances, and dates required under this subsection;

(11) a copy of the Well Completion or Recompletion Report and Log (Form 10-407) for the exploration well filed with the Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission under 20 AAC 25.070, or a copy of a well completion report that is substantially similar to that filing and that is filed with a federal agency; in addition, if the application is for expenditures that qualify under AS 43.55.025 (c)(2), the application must include a copy of the Well Completion or Recompletion Report and Log for the nearest preexisting well, or the substantially similar federal filing;

(12) the written agreements required under AS 43.55.025 (f)(2);

(13) other information requested by the department, as the department considers necessary for reviewing the application.

(c) A tax credit application for a particular seismic or geophysical exploration activity must include the following information:

(1) the name, permanent contact address, and telephone number of the applicant;

(2) if the applicant is a designated joint applicant, under (a)(2) of this section, the name and address of each explorer represented in the application and the percentage of the total qualified exploration expenditures incurred by each explorer;

(3) a description of the seismic or geophysical exploration activities for which the credit is claimed;

(4) an accounting of the qualified exploration expenditures for which credit is claimed;

(5) the date of and location where the seismic or geophysical activity occurred;

(6) a statement verifying

(A) that the seismic or geophysical exploration activities occurred outside of the boundaries of a unit that is under a plan of exploration or a plan of development; or

(B) the percentage of the seismic or geophysical exploration activities that occurred inside the unit boundary, if a portion of those activities crossed into the boundary of a unit;

(7) the written agreements required under [AS 43.55.025](#) (f)(2);

(8) other information requested by the department, as the department considers necessary for reviewing the application.

(d) An applicant under this section shall retain, and make available to the department upon request, all financial and technical source documents and records supporting the credit claimed for an exploration well or seismic or geophysical exploration activities, including the rig logs, daily drilling logs, and activity logs.

(e) After the six-month application period in [AS 43.55.025](#) (f) has expired, the department will issue one or more production tax credit certificates for the qualified expenditures allowed under [AS 43.55.025](#) .

(f) The department may allocate claimed expenditures between exploration and non-exploration activities, and will deny a claimed exploration expenditure that it determines not to be reasonably required or not incurred for qualified exploration activities.

History: Eff. 5/3/2007, Register 182

Authority: [AS 43.05.080](#)

[AS 43.55.025](#)

[AS 43.55.110](#)

Editor's note: The subject matter of 15 AAC 55.355 was formerly located at 15 AAC 55.225. The history note for 15 AAC 55.355 does not reflect the history of the earlier section.

15 AAC 55.360. Qualified exploration expenditures

(a) For purposes of the alternative oil and gas exploration tax credit under AS 43.55.025 , qualified exploration expenditures are the reasonably required direct costs for work performed on a particular exploration well or seismic or geophysical exploration project on or after July 1, 2003 and before July 1, 2016.

(b) Qualified exploration expenditures for an exploration well include costs incurred for

(1) surveying and preparing the exploration well drill site;

(2) constructing new ice or gravel roads, from the terminus of an existing ice or gravel road used in oil or gas operations to the exploration well site, and building and maintaining docks, helipads, or landing areas necessary to the exploratory drilling activity; costs for these activities are calculated as follows:

(A) for a road, dock, helipad, or landing area, the cost is the actual cost incurred;

(B) if the road, dock, helipad, or landing area is used for any activity other than the exploration activity for which the credit is claimed, the cost is allocated among the different activities based on the number of hours or days, as appropriate, that it is used for each activity, divided by the total number of hours or days it is used for all activities;

(3) in-state travel, temporary living quarters, and subsistence at or near the exploration well site for drilling crew and personnel engaged in onsite exploration activities;

(4) drilling rig costs, including

(A) transportation and preparation, including the costs of moving the drilling rig to the exploration well site, mobilization, rigging-up, de-mobilization, and rigging-down of the drilling rig on the exploration well site;

(B) onsite costs for operating the drilling rig, including onsite coring and well logging; onsite drilling rig operating costs are calculated as follows:

(i) if the drilling rig is under a third-party contract, the costs are calculated at the contractual operating rate;

(ii) if the drilling rig is owned wholly or partly by an explorer, the costs are calculated on the basis of the net book value of the rig on the date it arrives on the exploration well site; if the exploration well drilling activities are the first use of a drilling rig after it is

transported into the state, the cost of transporting the drilling rig to the state and to the area-wide dock is added to the net book value of the drilling rig;

(iii) drilling rig operating costs may be claimed from the date the drilling rig arrives on the exploration well site until the earliest of the completion date, the date the drilling rig is released from the drilling operation, or the date the drilling rig moves off the exploration well site; if drilling activities are suspended for any reason for 15 consecutive calendar days, drilling rig operating costs are not allowed under this subparagraph for those 15 days or for any subsequent day until drilling activities are resumed; and

(C) drilling materials, supplies, maintenance, repairs, drilling crew labor, and drilling waste handling;

(5) transportation equipment used for drilling crews; the cost of transportation equipment is calculated as follows:

(A) if the equipment is under a third-party contract, the cost is calculated at the hourly or daily contract rate, as appropriate, multiplied by the number of hours or days the equipment is actually used for the exploration activity for which the credit is claimed, divided by the number of hours or days the equipment was available by contract for use in the exploration activity;

(B) if the equipment is owned wholly or partly by an explorer, the cost is calculated on the basis of the net book value of the equipment multiplied by the number of days or hours, as appropriate, the equipment is used in the exploration activity for which the credit is claimed, divided by the number of days or hours of estimated remaining useful life of the equipment;

(C) if the equipment is used for any activity other than the exploration activity for which the credit is claimed, the cost is allocated among the different activities based on the number of hours or days, as appropriate, it is used for each activity, divided by the total number of hours or days it is used for all activities; and

(6) communications expenses necessary to the exploration well.

(c) Qualified exploration expenditures for seismic and geophysical exploration include costs incurred for

(1) seismic exploration activities, initial processing of data derived from seismic exploration activities, and downhole geophysical surveys associated with well logging;

(2) in-state travel, temporary living quarters, and subsistence at or near the exploration site for seismic crew and other personnel engaged in the exploration activities;

(3) the seismic exploration crew; seismic exploration crew costs are calculated as follows:

(A) if the crew is provided under a third-party contract, at the rate provided in the contract;

(B) if the crew is provided by an explorer, as actual payments to the crew for time expended on the seismic activity;

(4) goods, services, and materials; costs for goods, services, and materials are calculated as follows:

(A) if goods, services, and materials are provided under a third-party contract, the costs are calculated at the contract rate;

(B) if goods, services, and materials are provided in whole or in part by an explorer, the costs are the actual costs incurred;

(C) if a good, service, or material is used for any activity other than the exploration activity for which the credit is claimed, the cost is allocated among the different activities based on the number of hours or days, as appropriate, it is used for each activity, divided by the total number of hours or days it is used for all activities; and

(5) seismic and geophysical equipment, off-site computers, and other modeling equipment used in the initial seismic data processing; the cost of that equipment, including maintenance and repairs, is calculated as follows:

(A) if the equipment is under a third-party contract, the cost is calculated at the hourly or daily contract rate multiplied by the number of hours or days, as appropriate, that the equipment is actually used for the exploration activity for which the credit is claimed, divided by the number of hours or days the equipment was available by contract for use in the exploration activity;

(B) if the equipment is owned wholly or partly by an explorer, the cost is calculated on the basis of the net book value of the equipment multiplied by the number of days or hours, as appropriate, the equipment is used in the exploration activity for which the credit is claimed, divided by the number of days or hours of estimated remaining useful life of the equipment;

(C) if the equipment is used for any activity other than the exploration activity for which the credit is claimed, the cost is allocated among the different activities based on the number of hours or days, as appropriate, it is used for each activity, divided by the total number of hours or days it is used for all activities.

(d) Qualified exploration expenditures do not include costs that are disallowed under [AS 43.55.025](#) (b)(3) or (4). For purposes of [AS 43.55.025](#) (b)(3) and this subsection,

(1) "testing, stimulation, or completion costs" means costs incurred on the exploration site after discovery of oil or gas potential at the site, including costs incurred to prepare

an exploration well for, or convert it to production, to prepare or monitor an exploration well for status as a producer or potential producer, or to conduct flow tests; in this paragraph, "discovery of oil or gas potential" means drilling an exploration well into a formation capable of producing previously undiscovered oil or gas reserves;

(2) "administration, supervision, engineering, or lease operating costs" means overhead costs incurred for activities that

(A) do not occur on the exploration site; and

(B) are not directly related to drilling an exploration well or conducting seismic exploration, including geophysical surveys other than seismic surveys;

(3) "geological or management costs" means costs incurred before drilling begins to determine or select possible exploration targets; "geological or management costs" includes airborne gravity and magnetic surveys;

(4) "community relations or environmental costs" includes costs incurred for environmental compliance programs required as a result of an environmental incident, spill, or disaster;

(5) "indirect or financing costs" includes

(A) bottom hole and dry hole contributions, and reimbursements and fees assessed for late participation; and

(B) seismic or geophysical data purchased from another person.

(e) In this section,

(1) "labor costs" means the actual costs of labor, including the amount of customary or required benefits;

(2) "net book value" means, under generally accepted accounting principles, the dollar amount the owner of an asset records in its financial statement as the historical cost of the asset, excluding capitalized interest and net of accumulated depreciation or amortization.

History: Eff. 5/3/2007, Register 182

Authority: [AS 43.05.080](#)

[AS 43.55.025](#)

[AS 43.55.110](#)

Editor's note: The subject matter of 15 AAC 55.360 was formerly located at 15 AAC 55.230. The history note for 15 AAC [55.360](#) does not reflect the history of the earlier section.

15 AAC 55.365. Transfer of a transferable tax credit certificate or production tax credit certificate

(a) A person may transfer an interest in a transferable tax credit certificate issued under [AS 43.55.023](#) (d) or a production tax credit certificate issued under [AS 43.55.025](#) by notifying the department, on a transfer form provided by the department. A transfer form must include the following information:

(1) the names, federal tax identification numbers, and addresses of the transferor and the transferee;

(2) the amount of tax credit that was transferred, the nature of the transfer, and the monetary or other value received.

(b) Transfer of a tax credit certificate is effective on the date the department sends notice to the transferor that the certificate has been transferred.

(c) After a person has notified the department of a transfer under (a) of this section, the person may not use or transfer any additional interest in the tax credit certificate until the effective date of the transfer under (b) of this section.

(d) In this section, "transfer" means to sell, assign, exchange, or convey in any manner an interest in a tax credit certificate, regardless of whether compensation is received.

History: Eff. 5/3/2007, Register 182

Authority: [AS 43.05.080](#)

[AS 43.55.023](#)

[AS 43.55.025](#)

[AS 43.55.110](#)

Editor's note: The subject matter of 15 AAC 55.365 was formerly located at 15 AAC 55.235. The history note for 15 AAC [55.365](#) does not reflect the history of the earlier section.

15 AAC 55.370. Applying production tax credit certificates against production tax liability

(a) To apply a production tax credit certificate issued under [AS 43.55.025](#) against a production tax liability under [AS 43.55.011](#) (e) or (f), a producer must submit to the department, with the statement described in [AS 43.55.030](#) (a), a written designation, on a form prescribed by the department, stating the

(1) amount of tax credit to be applied against the tax liability;

(2) calendar year for which the tax credit is to be applied; and

(3) percentage, if any, of the tax credit that was subtracted in calculating the amount of an installment payment for each month under 15 AAC [55.380\(b\)](#) .

(b) On receipt of a written designation under (a) of this section, the department will apply the designated tax credit against the producer's production tax liability under [AS 43.55.011](#) (e) or (f), as applicable, for the designated calendar year in the order listed under 15 AAC [55.375](#) or, if the producer submits a schedule under 15 AAC [55.375\(c\)](#) , in the order listed in that schedule. An unused amount of a tax credit designated for a calendar year under (a) of this section will be applied as a credit for the next calendar year for which the producer has a tax liability under [AS 43.55.011](#) (e) or (f), in the order listed under 15 AAC [55.375](#) or listed in the producer's then-current schedule.

(c) The earliest calendar year for which a production tax credit under [AS 43.55.025](#) may be applied against the tax liability of the producer that incurred the exploration expenditure on which the tax credit is based is the calendar year in which the exploration expenditure was incurred. Subject to the department's later issuance of a production tax credit certificate covering the amount of the tax credit, the producer may apply the tax credit before the certificate is issued.

(d) The earliest calendar year for which a production tax credit under [AS 43.55.025](#) may be applied against the tax liability of a transferee of the production tax credit certificate is the calendar year in which the effective date of the transfer of the certificate occurs.

(e) A production tax credit certificate does not accrue interest, and except for application against a production tax liability as provided in this section, may not be used in payment of any tax or other amount owed.

History: Eff. 5/3/2007, Register 182

Authority: [AS 43.05.080](#)

[AS 43.55.025](#)

[AS 43.55.110](#)

Editor's note: The subject matter of 15 AAC 55.370 was formerly located at 15 AAC 55.240. The history note for 15 AAC 55.370 does not reflect the history of the earlier section.

15 AAC 55.375. Order of applying tax credits

(a) For purposes of applying a percentage limitation under AS 43.55.023 (e) or 38.05.180(i) on the use of tax credits against a tax levied by AS 43.55.011 (e), a producer shall

(1) first, apply all tax credits allowable against the tax levied by AS 43.55.011 (e) other than credits subject to a percentage limitation under AS 43.55.023 (e) or 38.05.180(i);

(2) second, apply a credit subject to the percentage limitation under AS 38.05.180 (i) against not more than 50 percent of the remaining tax liability under AS 43.55.011 (e), if any;

(3) third, apply a credit subject to a percentage limitation under AS 43.55.023 (e) against not more than 20 percent of the balance of the remaining tax liability under AS 43.55.011 (e), if any.

(b) For purposes of applying a percentage limitation under AS 38.05.180 (i) on the use of tax credits against the minimum tax for oil and gas produced from leases or properties in the state north of 68 degrees North latitude determined under AS 43.55.011 (f), a producer shall

(1) first, apply all tax credits allowable under AS 43.55.024 (c) and 43.55.025 against that minimum tax liability;

(2) second, apply a credit subject to the percentage limitation under AS 38.05.180 (i) against not more than 50 percent of the remaining minimum tax liability, if any.

(c) Except as provided under (a) and (b) of this section, a producer may apply tax credits in any order, if the producer submits with the statement required under AS 43.55.030 (a) a separate schedule setting out the order in which the tax credits are applied. In the absence of that schedule, tax credits must be applied in the following order:

(1) first, any credit under AS 43.55.024 (a);

(2) second, any credit under AS 43.55.024 (c);

(3) third, any credit under AS 43.55.025 ;

(4) fourth, any credit under AS 43.55.023 (i);

(5) fifth, any credit under AS 43.55.023 (a);

- (6) sixth, any credit under [AS 43.55.023](#) (b);
- (7) seventh, any credit under [AS 41.09.010](#) ;
- (8) eighth, any credit under [AS 38.05.180](#) (i);
- (9) ninth, any credit under [AS 43.55.023](#) (e).

History: Eff. 5/3/2007, Register 182

Authority: [AS 43.05.080](#)

[AS 43.55.023](#)

[AS 43.55.024](#)

[AS 43.55.025](#)

[AS 43.55.110](#)

15 AAC 55.380. Subtraction of tax credits in calculation of installment payment of estimated tax

(a) For purposes only of the

(1) calculation required under [AS 43.55.020](#) (a)(2)(A), the amount of the tax credits that are allowed by law to be applied against the tax levied by [AS 43.55.011](#) (e) for a calendar year

(A) is calculated without regard to a minimum tax under [AS 43.55.011](#) (f); and

(B) does not include any amount of a tax credit that the producer transfers to another person;

(2) calculations required under [AS 43.55.020](#) (a)(1) - (3), the amount calculated under [AS 43.55.020](#) (a)(2) may be less than zero, but the sum of the amounts calculated under [AS 43.55.020](#) (a)(2) and (3) may not be less than zero;

(3) installment payment required under [AS 43.55.020](#) (a)(4), a tax credit is not deductible in calculating the amount of the payment.

(b) The provision of [AS 43.55.020](#) (a)(2)(A) prescribing a limit of 1/12 of certain tax credits does not apply to a tax credit shown on a transferable tax credit certificate that has been issued under [AS 43.55.023](#) (d) or a tax credit for which a production tax credit certificate has been issued under [AS 43.55.025](#) (f). Subject to the provision of [AS 43.55.020](#) (a)(1) that the amount of an installment payment may not be less than zero and

subject to the 80 percent limitation provided under [AS 43.55.023](#) (e), in calculating the amount described in [AS 43.55.020](#) (a)(2) for a month, a producer that owns a transferable tax credit certificate or production tax credit certificate may subtract any percentage, irrespective of whether it is equal to or greater than 1/12, of the credit that was not previously subtracted, to the extent that the credit is allowed by law to be applied against the tax levied by [AS 43.55.011](#) (e) for the calendar year.

(c) If in calculating the amount of an installment payment for a month required under [AS 43.55.020](#) (a)(1), a producer is unable to subtract the full amount of tax credits described in [AS 43.55.020](#) (a)(2)(A), the unused amount of tax credits is not considered an overpayment, does not accrue interest, and except as provided under (b) of this section may not be carried forward to or used in calculating an installment payment for a future month. The amount of tax credits subtracted in calculating the amount of an installment payment does not affect the availability of tax credits to be applied as allowed by law against an annual tax liability under [AS 43.55.011](#) in calculating the amount due under [AS 43.55.020](#) (a)(5).

History: Eff. 5/3/2007, Register 182

Authority: [AS 43.05.080](#)

[AS 43.55.020](#)

[AS 43.55.110](#)

Article 4 **Levy of Tax**

Section

[410. Tax on production tax value of oil and gas.](#)

[420. Minimum tax.](#)

[430. Tax based on price index.](#)

[440. Cook Inlet tax ceilings.](#)

15 AAC 55.410. Tax on production tax value of oil and gas

(a) The tax levied by [AS 43.55.011](#) (e) is levied for a calendar year for all taxable oil and gas produced during all months of the calendar year.

(b) The comparison provided under [AS 43.55.011](#) (e) between 22.5 percent of the production tax value of a producer's taxable oil and gas and the minimum tax determined under [AS 43.55.011](#) (f) applies only to oil and gas produced from leases or properties in the state north of 68 degrees North latitude. Except as otherwise provided under [AS 43.55.011](#) (j) and (k), the tax levied by [AS 43.55.011](#) (e) for the rest of the producer's taxable oil and gas is equal to 22.5 percent of the production tax value of that oil and gas as calculated under [AS 43.55.160](#), irrespective of whether the minimum tax determined under [AS 43.55.011](#) (f) is greater than 22.5 percent of the production tax value of the producer's taxable oil and gas produced from leases or properties in the state north of 68 degrees North latitude.

History: Eff. 5/3/2007, Register 182

Authority: [AS 43.05.080](#)

[AS 43.55.011](#)

[AS 43.55.110](#)

15 AAC 55.420. Minimum tax

(a) For purposes of [AS 43.55.011](#) (e), a producer's minimum tax for a calendar year determined under [AS 43.55.011](#) (f) on oil and gas produced from leases or properties in the state north of 68 degrees North latitude is the amount calculated by

(1) calculating the applicable percentage under [AS 43.55.011](#) (f) of the gross value at the point of production of all oil and gas produced by the producer during the calendar year from leases or properties in the state north of 68 degrees North latitude, excluding only oil and gas the ownership or right to which is exempt from taxation; and

(2) subtracting, from the amount calculated under (1) of this subsection, the sum of

(A) the tax, if any, levied by [AS 43.55.011](#) (g) for oil and gas produced by the producer during the calendar year from leases or properties in the state north of 68 degrees North latitude and taxable under [AS 43.55.011](#) (g); and

(B) the tax, if any, levied by [AS 43.55.011](#) (i) for oil and gas produced by the producer during the calendar year from leases or properties in the state north of 68 degrees North latitude and taxable under [AS 43.55.011](#) (i).

(b) A producer's minimum tax calculated under [AS 43.55.011](#) (f) and (a) of this section may not be less than zero.

(c) For purposes of [AS 43.55.011](#) (f), the average price per barrel for ANS for sale on the United States West Coast during a calendar year is equal to the simple average of the

average spot prices for ANS at the United States West Coast during all months of the calendar year as calculated under 15 AAC 55.171(m) .

History: Eff. 5/3/2007, Register 182

Authority: AS 43.05.080

AS 43.55.011

AS 43.55.110

15 AAC 55.430. Tax based on price index

(a) The amount of tax levied by AS 43.55.011 (g) is calculated separately for each segment under 15 AAC 55.205(c) for each month in a calendar year. The amount of tax for a segment for a month is equal to the monthly production tax value for the segment under AS 43.55.160 (a)(2) and 15 AAC 55.205, multiplied by a tax rate that is equal to the product of .25 percent multiplied by the price index for the month determined under AS 43.55.011 (h). For purposes of the sum, over all months in a calendar year, of the amounts of tax calculated for each month under AS 43.55.011 (g), if the price index for a month determined under AS 43.55.011 (h) is zero, the amount of tax calculated for all segments for that month is zero.

(b) The price index determined under AS 43.55.011 (h) is calculated separately for each month in a calendar year. For purposes only of AS 43.55.011 (h), the total

(1) monthly production tax value of the taxable oil and gas produced by a producer during a month is the total gross value at the point of production of that taxable oil and gas produced from all leases or properties in the state, less 1/12 of the total adjusted lease expenditures incurred by the producer during the calendar year irrespective of the lease or property in the state from which the oil and gas, if any, to which the lease expenditures are applicable under 15 AAC 55.215 were produced;

(2) amount of the taxable oil and gas produced by a producer during a month is the total amount of oil and gas taxable under AS 43.55.011 (g) and produced by the producer during the month from all leases or properties in the state.

(c) For purposes of determining a price index under AS 43.55.011 (h) and a tax rate under (a) of this section, the automatic convention in the rounding command or function in commercially available software must be followed to round

(1) the price index to the nearest 1/10 of a cent; and

(2) the tax rate, expressed as a percentage, to three decimal places.

History: Eff. 5/3/2007, Register 182

Authority: AS 43.05.080

AS 43.55.011

AS 43.55.110

AS 43.55.160

15 AAC 55.440. Cook Inlet tax ceilings

(a) For purposes of AS 43.55.011 (j)(2),

(1) the average rate of tax that was imposed under AS 43.55 on taxable gas produced from all leases or properties in the Cook Inlet sedimentary basin for the 12-month period ending on March 31, 2006, was 4.947 percent; and

(2) the average prevailing value for gas delivered in the Cook Inlet area for the 12-month period ending March 31, 2006, as determined by the department under AS 43.55.020 (f), was \$3.585 per Mcf.

(b) For purposes of AS 43.55.011 (k)(2), the average rate of tax that was imposed under AS 43.55 on taxable oil produced from all leases or properties in the Cook Inlet sedimentary basin for the 12-month period ending on March 31, 2006, was zero percent.

(c) Gas produced after March 31, 2006, from a lease or property in the Cook Inlet sedimentary basin that first commenced commercial production of gas before April 1, 2006, but had no production of taxable gas during the 12-month period ending on March 31, 2006, is subject to the provisions of AS 43.55.011 (j)(2). Oil produced after March 31, 2006, from a lease or property in the Cook Inlet sedimentary basin that first commenced commercial production of oil before April 1, 2006, but had no production of taxable oil during the 12-month period ending on March 31, 2006, is subject to the provisions of AS 43.55.011 (k)(2).

History: Eff. 5/3/2007, Register 182

Authority: AS 43.05.080

AS 43.55.011

AS 43.55.020

AS 43.55.110

Article 5
Payments and Reporting

Section

510. Installment payments of estimated tax.

520. Monthly filings.

15 AAC 55.510. Installment payments of estimated tax

(a) If a limitation under AS 43.55.011 (j) or (k) on the tax levied by AS 43.55.011 (e) and (g) has the effect of reducing a producer's tax for a calendar year for oil or gas produced from a lease or property in the Cook Inlet sedimentary basin below the amount of tax that would be levied in the absence of that limitation, the calculation of the amount of the producer's installment payment required by AS 43.55.020 (a)(1) - (3) for each month of the calendar year is modified in the manner set out in (b) - (d) of this section.

(b) The production tax value of oil and gas for which the producer's tax is reduced as described in (a) of this section is excluded from the calculations described in AS 43.55.020 (a)(2)(B) and (3).

(c) For each lease or property for which the producer's tax for gas is reduced as described in (a) of this section, the following amount is added to the amount calculated for each month under AS 43.55.020 (a)(2)(B): the product obtained by carrying out the calculation set out in AS 43.55.011 (j)(1) or (2), as applicable, but substituting in AS 43.55.011 (j)(1)(A) or (2)(A), as applicable, the amount of taxable gas produced during the month for the amount of taxable gas produced during the calendar year.

(d) For each lease or property for which the producer's tax for oil is reduced as described in (a) of this section, the following amount is added to the amount calculated for each month under AS 43.55.020 (a)(2)(B): the product obtained by carrying out the calculation set out in AS 43.55.011 (k)(1) or (2), as applicable, but substituting in AS 43.55.011 (k)(1)(A) or (2)(A), as applicable, the amount of taxable oil produced during the month for the amount of taxable oil produced during the calendar year.

History: Eff. 5/3/2007, Register 182

Authority: AS 43.05.080

AS 43.55.011

AS 43.55.020

AS 43.55.110

15 AAC 55.520. Monthly filings

(a) For each month for which a producer is required to make an installment payment of estimated tax under [AS 43.55.020](#) (a)(1) or (4), a surcharge under [AS 43.55.201](#) , or a surcharge under [AS 43.55.300](#) , the producer or the person paying on behalf of the producer shall provide to the department with the payment a remittance advice identifying the producer, the amount and type of the payment, and the month and calendar year of production for which the payment is made. If a single payment combining amounts due under two or more of the provisions referenced in this subsection is made for a month, the remittance advice must state the respective amount paid under each provision. In the absence of the pertinent information required by this subsection, the department will treat a payment received as an installment payment of estimated tax due under [AS 43.55.020](#) (a)(1) and (4) on the last day of the month before the month in which the payment is made.

(b) A producer that is also the operator of a lease or property in the state from which oil or gas is produced during a month shall submit to the department no later than the last day of the following month

(1) the production offtake schedule and the operator's supporting documentation for the month of production for the lease or property;

(2) the information described in 15 AAC [55.021\(a\)](#) , if applicable; and

(3) one of the following sets of cost documentation:

(A) cost data that

(i) are for the month of production;

(ii) are for the lease or property;

(iii) are actually used by the operator for business purposes;

(iv) identify whether a cost is a capital cost, an overhead cost, or a non-capital, non-overhead cost;

(v) identify whether a cost is for exploration, development, or production; and

(vi) are in a form for which the department's approval has been requested in advance and has been obtained;

(B) cost data that

(i) are for the month of production or, if approved by the department, a longer period including the month of production;

(ii) are for the lease or property or, if approved by the department, the lease or property together with one or more other leases or properties operated by the producer;

(iii) are actually used by the operator for business purposes or, if approved by the department, are generated from data actually used by the operator for business purposes;

(iv) identify whether a cost is a capital cost, an overhead cost, or a non-capital, non-overhead cost;

(v) identify whether a cost is for exploration, development, or production; and

(vi) are in a form for which the department's approval has been requested in advance and has been obtained;

(C) in the absence of the department's approval under (A) or (B) of this paragraph, a copy of

(i) each authorization for expenditure or revision approved during the month of production for the lease or property; and

(ii) the operator's billings for the month of production to other producers under the operating agreement or other joint interest arrangement, if any, applicable to the lease or property or, in the absence of an applicable operating agreement or other joint interest arrangement, the operator's monthly accounting records or summaries for the month of production for the lease or property.

(c) For each month during which a producer produces oil or gas from a lease or property in the state, the producer shall submit to the department no later than the last day of the following month, a complete copy of each contract, agreement, and amendment to a contract or agreement that was entered into by the producer during the month of production and that concerns the sale, exchange, or transportation of oil or gas produced in the state, unless the contract, agreement, or amendment was previously provided to the department under this subsection. The producer shall also submit to the department a summary list of all contracts, agreements, and amendments to a contract or agreement to which the producer is a party and that concern the sale, exchange, or transportation of oil or gas produced in the state during the month of production. The list must include a notation as to when each contract was submitted to the department. On a form prescribed by the department, the producer shall identify the contract, agreement, or amendment to the contract or agreement that concerns each disposition of oil or gas reported on the form.

(d) No later than 60 days after the department sends a written request, a producer subject to (b) or (c) of this section shall submit to the department any additional documents obtained by or generated by the producer that concern a matter that is the subject of a submission required to be made to the department under (b) or (c) or this section.

(e) If a producer subject to (b), (c), or (d) of this section fails to submit documents or information required under (b), (c), or (d) of this section, the department may request the documents or information from another producer of oil or gas from the lease or property in question. A producer to which the department makes a written request under this subsection shall submit the requested documents or information no later than 60 days after the request is sent.

History: Eff. 5/3/2007, Register 182

Authority: AS 43.05.080

AS 43.55.020

AS 43.55.030

AS 43.55.040

AS 43.55.110

AS 43.55.165

AS 43.55.180

Article 6
General Provisions

Section

800. Retroactive application of regulations.

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9694. (Repealed).

9699. (Repealed).

9700. (Repealed).

15 AAC 55.800. Retroactive application of regulations

(a) The following provisions apply retroactively to April 1, 2006, to oil and gas produced after March 31, 2006:

(1) 15 AAC 55.192;

(2) 15 AAC 55.205;

(3) 15 AAC 55.215;

(4) 15 AAC 55.223;

(5) 15 AAC 55.245 - 15 AAC 55.315;

(6) 15 AAC 55.325 - 15 AAC 55.355;

(7) 15 AAC 55.370 - 15 AAC 55.440;

(8) 15 AAC 55.510;

(9) 15 AAC 55.810;

(10) 15 AAC 55.820;

(11) 15 AAC 55.850;

(12) 15 AAC 55.900(a) (21) - (22) and (b)(21) - (24).

(b) 15 AAC 55.830 applies retroactively to March 1, 2007.

(c) Except for purposes of calculating, under sec. 36(c)(1), ch. 2, TSSLA 2006 (Transitional Provisions), the amount of taxes that would have been levied on a producer by AS 43.55, as the provisions of that chapter read on March 31, 2006, the repeal of the

following provisions applies retroactively to April 1, 2006, to oil and gas produced after March 31, 2006:

- (1) 15 AAC [55.010](#);
- (2) 15 AAC [55.011](#);
- (3) 15 AAC [55.021\(b\)](#) , (d), (e), (g), and (h);
- (4) 15 AAC [55.027](#);
- (5) 15 AAC [55.050](#);
- (6) 15 AAC [55.052](#);
- (7) 15 AAC [55.071](#);
- (8) 15 AAC [55.090](#);
- (9) 15 AAC [55.100](#);
- (10) 15 AAC [55.115](#);
- (11) 15 AAC [55.173\(e\)](#) and (f);
- (12) 15 AAC [55.175](#);
- (13) 15 AAC [55.191\(b\)](#) (6) and (7);
- (14) 15 AAC [55.191\(t\)](#) ;
- (15) 15 AAC [55.200](#);
- (16) 15 AAC [55.220](#);
- (17) 15 AAC [55.225](#);
- (18) 15 AAC [55.240](#);
- (19) 15 AAC [55.900\(a\)](#) (6);
- (20) 15 AAC [55.900\(a\)](#) (14);
- (21) 15 AAC [55.900\(a\)](#) (16);
- (22) 15 AAC [55.900\(b\)](#) (4) - (7).

(d) The repeal of 15 AAC 55.080 applies retroactively to March 1, 2007.

(e) Except for purposes of calculating, under sec. 36(c)(1), ch. 2, TSSLA 2006 (Transitional Provisions), the amount of taxes that would have been levied on a producer by AS 43.55, as the provisions of that chapter read on March 31, 2006, the changes to the following provisions, effective May 3, 2007, apply retroactively to April 1, 2006, to oil and gas produced after March 31, 2006:

(1) 15 AAC 55.151;

(2) 15 AAC 55.171(a) , (g), (h), and (k);

(3) 15 AAC 55.173(a) - (d);

(4) 15 AAC 55.191(b) (8);

(5) 15 AAC 55.195(g) and (i);

(6) 15 AAC 55.900(a) (7)(B) - (C), (9), and (11).

History: Eff. 5/3/2007, Register 182

Authority: AS 43.05.080

AS 43.55.110

Sec. 37, ch. 2,

TSSLA 2006

15 AAC 55.810. Heating value of gas

(a) Except as provided in (c) of this section, the heating value of gas is determined by

(1) calculating the total or gross BTUs produced

(A) by the combustion, at constant pressure, of the amount of the gas that would occupy a volume of one cubic foot of space at a temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit, when the gas is

(i) saturated with water vapor and under a pressure equivalent to that of 14.73 pounds per square inch absolute; and

(ii) under standard gravitational force with air of the same temperature and pressure as the gas; and

(B) when the products of combustion are cooled to the initial temperature of the gas and air and when the water formed by combustion is condensed to the liquid state; and

(2) adjusting the calculation under (1) of this subsection for the actual water content of the gas.

(b) The heating value of gas produced from each lease or property must be sampled and the heating value determined under (a) of this section at least once per calendar year. The most recent determination of heating value must be applied to gas produced from the lease or property on or after the date the determination is made. If the first determination of heating value in compliance with (a) of this section is made after March 31, 2007, that determination must also be applied to gas that is produced from the lease or property after March 31, 2007, but before the date that determination is made.

(c) For gas produced before April 1, 2007, if the heating value is not determined under (a) - (b) of this section, the department will prescribe a reasonable method for estimating the heating value, based on the known heating value of gas produced more recently from the same reservoir or produced from a similar reservoir, an average heating value for gas produced from a type of reservoir or from an area of the state, or a standard industry practice.

History: Eff. 5/3/2007, Register 182

Authority: [AS 43.05.080](#)

[AS 43.55.110](#)

[AS 43.55.900](#)

15 AAC 55.820. Retroactive changes

(a) If a retroactive change to lease expenditures, a retroactive change to adjustments to lease expenditures, or a retroactive change to costs of transportation, sales price, prevailing value, or consideration for quality differentials relating to the commingling of oils, results from a decision of a regulatory agency, court, or any other preemptive authority, that change has a corresponding effect, either an increase or decrease as applicable, on the production tax value of oil or gas or the amount or availability of a tax credit as determined under this chapter. The producer shall

(1) within 60 days after the change, notify the department in writing; and

(2) within 120 days after the change, unless the department agrees otherwise, file amended returns covering the entire period of the change in the absence of a stay of the filing or payment, regardless of the pendency of appeals of the decision.

(b) For purposes of this section, a change to a lease expenditure includes a change in the categorization of a lease expenditure as a qualified capital expenditure or as not a qualified capital expenditure.

History: Eff. 5/3/2007, Register 182

Authority: [AS 43.05.080](#)

[AS 43.55.020](#)

[AS 43.55.040](#)

[AS 43.55.110](#)

Editor's note: The subject matter of 15 AAC 55.820 was formerly located at 15 AAC 55.200. The history note for 15 AAC [55.820](#) does not reflect the history of the earlier section.

15 AAC 55.830. Interest

(a) Interest on an underpayment of tax, including an underpayment of an installment payment of estimated tax, is calculated for the time beginning with and including the day after the tax is due, and to and including the day the unpaid amount due is paid.

(b) Interest with respect to an underpayment or overpayment of an installment payment of estimated tax under [AS 43.55.020](#) (g) or (h) is subject to the following requirements:

(1) except as otherwise provided in (2)(A) of this subsection, and for purposes only of determining the applicable rate of interest to be applied during a month based on the size of an underpayment or overpayment of tax under 26 U.S.C. 6621 (Internal Revenue Code), as amended,

(A) the size of that underpayment or overpayment of tax is considered to be equal to the total net outstanding amount of underpayments or overpayments including outstanding accrued interest, as of the end of

(i) the last day of the previous month; or

(ii) if the last day of the previous month is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday as described in 15 AAC [05.310\(h\)](#), the next succeeding day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday;

(B) the higher interest rate provided under 26 U.S.C. 6621 (Internal Revenue Code), as amended, for a large corporate underpayment applies to the entire amount of an underpayment of tax if the amount would constitute a large corporate payment under that section; and

(C) the lower interest rate provided under 26 U.S.C. 6621 (Internal Revenue Code), as amended, to the extent that an overpayment exceeds \$10,000, applies only to the portion of the amount of overpaid tax that exceeds \$10,000;

(2) if a producer makes a payment on a day other than the last day of a month,

(A) the payment will be applied to any then outstanding net underpayment to the extent of that underpayment; interest ceases to accrue, as provided under (a) of this section, on the amount of the underpayment to which the payment is applied; the applicable rate of interest provided under 26 U.S.C. 6621 (Internal Revenue Code), as amended, during the rest of the month on any remaining balance of the net underpayment is determined by the size of that remaining balance, if any;

(B) the payment is not considered an overpayment or an increase in a producer's net outstanding amount of overpayments, if any, until the last day of the month;

(3) the earliest day that interest may begin to accrue on either an underpayment or overpayment with respect to the production of oil or gas during a calendar year is March 1 of that calendar year.

History: Eff. 5/3/2007, Register 182

Authority: [AS 43.05.080](#)

[AS 43.05.225](#)

[AS 43.55.020](#)

[AS 43.55.060](#)

[AS 43.55.110](#)

15 AAC 55.840. Penalties relating to installment payments

The department will not assess a civil penalty under [AS 43.05.220](#) (a) or (b) for an underpayment of an installment payment of estimated tax required under [AS 43.55.020](#) (a)(1) or (4) to be paid before February 1, 2011, except in cases of intentional disregard of law or regulation. However, this section does not apply to a taxpayer's failure to pay a remaining unpaid amount of a required installment payment after March 31 of the year following the calendar year of production.

History: Eff. 5/3/2007, Register 182

Authority: [AS 43.05.080](#)

[AS 43.05.220](#)

[AS 43.55.020](#)

[AS 43.55.110](#)

15 AAC 55.850. Calculation of average daily production

For purposes of [AS 43.55.023](#) (f) and 43.55.024(c), a producer's average amount of oil and gas produced a day during a calendar year is calculated by dividing the total amount of oil and gas, in BTU equivalent barrels, produced by the producer from all leases or properties in the state during the calendar year and taxable under [AS 43.55.011](#) (e), by the total number of days in the calendar year. However, if a producer

(1) did not have commercial production of oil or gas from a lease or property in the state before January 2 of the calendar year, the number of days counted as the denominator in that calculation does not include days in the calendar year before the producer commenced commercial production;

(2) ceases all commercial production of oil and gas from leases or properties in the state on or before December 31 of the calendar year, the number of days counted as the denominator in that calculation does not include days in the calendar year after and including the date the producer ceases commercial production.

History: Eff. 5/3/2007, Register 182

Authority: [AS 43.05.080](#)

[AS 43.55.023](#)

[AS 43.55.024](#)

[AS 43.55.110](#)

15 AAC 55.860. Unitary rounding

Unless otherwise specified, units must be rounded as follows:

- (1) dollar amounts to the nearest dollar;
- (2) barrel amounts to the nearest barrel;
- (3) Mcf to the nearest Mcf;
- (4) dollar per barrel amounts or dollars per Mcf amounts to the nearest 1/10 of a cent.

History: Eff. 5/3/2007, Register 182

Authority: AS 43.05.080

AS 43.55.110

15 AAC 55.900. Definitions

(a) Unless the context otherwise requires, as used in this chapter

(1) "department" means the Department of Revenue;

(2) "FASB" means the Financial Accounting Standards Board;

(3) "FASB-13" means FASB's Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 13, "Accounting for Leases" (November 1976), as amended or interpreted by FASB's Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 17, "Accounting for Leases - Initial Direct Costs" (November 1977); FASB's Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 22, "Changes in the Provisions of Lease Agreements Resulting from Refundings of Tax-Exempt Debt" (June 1978); FASB's Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 23, "Inception of the Lease" (August 1978); FASB Interpretation No. 19, "Lessee Guarantee of the Residual Value of Leased Property" (October 1977); and FASB Interpretation No. 21, "Accounting for Leases in a Business Combination" (April 1978);

(4) "LNG transportation facility" means any or all of the following: the LNG liquefaction plant, gathering lines to that plant, loading and unloading facilities for LNG tankers, or LNG tankers;

(5) "pipeline facility" means all facilities incident to the pipeline transportation of oil or gas downstream from the point of production;

(6) repealed 5/3/2007;

(7) "sales delivery point" means

(A) for a producer's oil or gas sold in a bona fide, arm's-length sale to a third party, the point of delivery specified under the terms of the contract or agreement for that sale, except as otherwise provided by 15 AAC 55.151(g) , or 15 AAC 55.191(i) ;

(B) for a producer's oil to which (A) of this paragraph does not apply, the point where prevailing value is calculated under 15 AAC 55.171; and

(C) for a producer's gas to which (A) of this paragraph does not apply, the point where prevailing value is calculated under 15 AAC 55.173;

(8) "same market" means

(A) with respect to an oil that a producer refines or ultimately disposes of in the state, the Alaskan market;

(B) with respect to a producer's oil delivered to the United States West Coast (including Hawaii), the West Coast market or, if appropriate, the submarkets on the West Coast (i.e., Puget Sound, San Francisco Bay, the Long Beach and Los Angeles area, and Hawaii);

(C) with respect to a producer's oil delivered to the United States Gulf Coast, the Gulf Coast market;

(D) with respect to a producer's oil delivered to the United States East Coast, the East Coast market;

(E) with respect to a producer's oil delivered to Puerto Rico or the United States Virgin Islands, the Puerto Rico and United States Virgin Islands market;

(F) with respect to a producer's oil delivered to the United States Midcontinent region, the Midcontinent market;

(G) with respect to a producer's gas marketed in the state, the Alaskan market or portion of it served by gas from the same field or area as the producer's gas;

(H) with respect to a producer's gas marketed in the Lower 48, the Lower 48 market;

(I) with respect to a producer's oil or gas marketed in a foreign country, the market in that foreign country;

(9) "ANS" means oil produced in the Alaska North Slope area;

(10) "crude" means oil or unrefined liquid petroleum consisting principally of oil;

(11) "exchange"

(A) means a disposition of oil by a producer to a third party in which all or a portion of the full consideration received is oil or other non-cash consideration; and

(B) includes a related buy-sell agreement, tied sale, ratio exchange, or other arrangement where the producer's disposition of the oil to a third party is conditioned on the producer's purchase or receipt of oil or other non-cash consideration from that third party;

(12) "GNP deflator" means the gross national product deflator, as calculated quarterly by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Economics and Statistics Administration, United States Department of Commerce;

(13) "LNG" means liquified natural gas;

(14) repealed 5/3/2007;

(15) "quality bank differential" means the difference per barrel between the value of a specified ANS stream that is commingled with one or more other streams at a pipeline connection and the value of the commingled pipeline stream, sometimes known as the reference stream, immediately downstream from that pipeline connection, as that difference in value is calculated by the person administering the pipeline quality bank for that pipeline connection;

(16) repealed 5/3/2007;

(17) "TAPS" means Trans Alaska Pipeline System;

(18) "consolidated business" means a corporation or group of corporations having more than 50 percent common ownership, direct or indirect, or a group of corporations in which common control exists, either direct or indirect, as evidenced by an arrangement, contract, or agreement;

(19) "in service" means

(A) engaged in transporting oil or gas produced in the state;

(B) returning to the state from a voyage that transported oil or gas produced in the state;
or

(C) engaged in the ordinary and necessary operations incurred to transport oil or gas produced in the state;

(20) "field topping plant" means a facility into which a portion of a stream of hydrocarbon liquids is diverted and run, where distillation techniques are used to separate and remove certain liquid hydrocarbon fractions from the diverted liquids, and from which the remaining fractions of those hydrocarbon liquids are returned and blended back into the stream of undiverted hydrocarbon liquids at a point upstream of the point that constitutes the point of production for the undiverted liquids;

(21) "Mcf" means 1,000 cubic feet of gas;

(22) "qualified capital expenditure" has the meaning given in [AS 43.55.023](#) (k).

(b) Unless the context otherwise requires, as used in this chapter and in [AS 43.55](#),

(1) "area" means a geographic region or geologic province, including the Cook Inlet basin or the North Slope of the state;

(2) "field" means that part of an area underlain by one or more overlapping, contiguous, or superimposed pools, including Prudhoe Bay field or Middle Ground Shoal field in the state;

(3) "producer" means an owner of an operating right, operating interest, or working interest in a mineral interest in oil or gas; for purposes of this paragraph, an owner includes a proprietorship, a partnership, a joint venture, a limited liability company, a corporation, or all members of a group of any such entities in which one exercises significant influence over the others within the meaning of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 18, "The Equity Method of Accounting for Investments in Common Stock," paragraph 17 (March 1971);

(4) repealed 5/3/2007;

(5) repealed 5/3/2007;

(6) repealed 5/3/2007;

(7) repealed 5/3/2007;

(8) "abandoned" has the meaning given in 20 AAC 25.990;

(9) "bottom hole" has the meaning given the term "bottom-hole location" in 20 AAC 25.990;

(10) "completion date" means, for

(A) an exploration well, the earliest of the dates drilling ceased on the well site, the well was abandoned, or the well was suspended; and

(B) a preexisting well, the date the well was completed and equipped for producing fluids;

(11) "exploration unit" means a unit that is under a plan of exploration;

(12) "exploration well" means a well drilled to discover or to delineate a pool or to gain structural or stratigraphic information to aid in exploring for oil and gas;

(13) "explorer" has the meaning given in AS 43.55.025 ; "explorer" does not include a drilling contractor, operator, or other person that does not hold an interest in the exploration well or seismic or geophysical work;

(14) "plan of exploration" means a plan submitted in accordance with 11 AAC 83.341;

(15) "plan of development" means a plan submitted in accordance with 11 AAC 83.343;

- (16) "production unit" means a unit that is under a plan of development;
- (17) "new oil or gas reserves" means previously undiscovered oil or gas reserves;
- (18) "reserves" means unproduced but recoverable oil or gas in place in a formation;
- (19) "suspended" has the meaning given in 20 AAC [25.990](#);
- (20) "unit" means a unit approved by the commissioner of natural resources under [AS 38.05.180](#) ;
- (21) "commercial production" means production for purposes of sale or other beneficial use of oil or gas other than use associated with the exploration and development of the field in which the lease or property lies, except if the sale or beneficial use is incidental to the testing of an unproved well or unproved completion interval;
- (22) "taxable under [AS 43.55.011](#) (e)," when used in reference to oil or gas or both, means produced from a lease or property in the state but excluding any oil and gas the ownership or right to which is exempt from taxation or constitutes a landowner's royalty interest;
- (23) "taxable under [AS 43.55.011](#) (g)" has the meaning given "taxable under [AS 43.55.011](#) (e)" in this subsection;
- (24) "taxable under [AS 43.55.011](#) (i)," when used in reference to oil or gas or both, means produced from a lease or property in the state the ownership or right to which constitutes a landowner's royalty interest, but excluding oil and gas the ownership or right to which is exempt from taxation.
- (c) As used in [AS 43.55](#), "agreement for unitization or pooling" means an agreement under which two or more persons owning working interests in a mineral interest in oil or gas or both agree to have the interests operated on a unified basis and further agree to share in production on a stipulated percentage or fractional basis regardless of the interest or interests from which the oil or gas is actually recovered and produced.

History: Eff. 1/1/95, Register 132; am 1/1/2000, Register 152; am 1/1/2002, Register 160; am 1/1/2003, Register 164; am 1/1/2004, Register 168; am 5/3/2007, Register 182

Authority: [AS 43.05.080](#)

[AS 43.55.011](#)

[AS 43.55.020](#)

[AS 43.55.023](#)

AS 43.55.024

AS 43.55.025

AS 43.55.110

AS 43.55.150

AS 43.55.160

AS 43.55.165

AS 43.55.170

AS 43.55.900

Editor's note: Definitions for this chapter were formerly in 15 AAC 55.210.

15 AAC 55.9660. Number of oil wells

Repealed 7/1/77.

15 AAC 55.9670. Daily per well oil production

Repealed 7/1/77.

15 AAC 55.9690. Sales production ratio

Repealed 3/7/74.

15 AAC 55.9694. Tax rate changes based on wholesale price index

Repealed 7/1/77.

15 AAC 55.9699. Point of valuation of oil

Repealed 1/6/80.

15 AAC 55.9700. Definitions

Repealed 1/6/80.